2332/1937

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Chron. 96

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The Bombay Chronicle

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

VOL. XXV NO. 1 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, ANUARY 1, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

FREE PARDON FOLLOWS

Heavy Sentence

Chang-Chiang Episode Closed

PURITY OF MOTIVE OF ARMY REBEL CHIEF

Settlement Provides Perfect Example Of Face-Saving

NANKING, Dec. 31.

General Chang-Hsueh-Liang has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for kidnapping Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek, but will be pardoned to-morrow.

IN NOMINAL DETENTION

Meanwhile, Gen. Chang will be under nominal detention in the home of the Finance Minister where he was accompanied by a representative of the Court Martial which sentenced him.—Reuter.

REASON FOR PARDON

The explanation given for pardoning Gen. Chang is that he voluntarily surrendered and there are other mitigating circumstances.

Meantime, anxiety has been caused by the continued unrest among the troops of Gen. Chang and General Yang Hu Cheng, the Pacification Commissioner in Shensi province.

All Central and Provincial Government officials have been evacuated and the Governor of Shensi has arrived at Nanking.—Reuter.

PERFECT EXAMPLE OF FACE-SAVING

NANKING, Dec. 31.

A perfect example of the art of face saving has been afforded by the happy settlement of the Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek kidnapping affair. Gen. Chang-Hsue-Hliang has been sentenced by a tribunal of three Generals to ten years' imprisonment. But he will be pardoned to-morrow.

Gen. Chang who was accompanied to the Court by Mr. Soong, Chiang-Kai-Shek's brother-in-law, accepted the entire responsibility for the Sianfu Coup which, he explained, was dictated by the motives of highest patriotism. Gen. Chang added that he held Marshal Chiang in the highest respect and would always support him.

In an hour and half's examination due regard was shown for the purity of his motives. After the sentence was pronounced, Gen. Chang bowed low to the judges who duly returned the salutation and then accompanied by a representative of the Court, Gen. Chang withdrew to the house of the Finance Minister Kung, another brother-in-law, of Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek where he will be nominally detained until to-morrow.—Reuter.

MARSHALL CHANG HSUE-LIANG

Why He Kidnapped Chiang-Kai-Shek

Marshal Chang Hsue-Liang who recently effected a coup d'etat by capturing Chiang Kai Shek, but has since then become penitent and released the Chinese Nationalists' idol, is perhaps one of the most hot-headed and impulsive of the Chinese generals. Known popularity as "The Young Marshal he occupied the important post of the Governor of Manchukuo when that territory was under the Chinese sovereignty. He has long been an enemy of Marshal Chiang

NOT NEW

His system of effecting political coups by swift and sudden methods is not new. Many years ago when has father Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Director of Manchuria was assassinated by a bomb, the "Young Marshal" realised that the financial power of Manchuria lay largely in the hands of General Yang Yu-ting and General Chang Yin-Huai controllers of the arsenal and railways. He extended a cordial invitation to both for a sumptuous dinner party and after the dinner was over, had them executed by his bodyguard. In defence of his action he later explained that it was either their life or his own.

LONELY WANDERER

A few days later he fled from Manchuria and wandered in the far corners of China, a lonely figure until Marshal Chiang offered him the impoverished province of Shensi where he and his army eked out a poor existence. His duty, as assigned by Marshal Chiang, was to attack north-western Communists which he carefully avoided, foreseeing them as important allies when he seized power. Hardly had he begun negotiations with the Communists that Japan alleged a connection between him and Moscow and urged the proper authorities to go properly into the matter. This, styled the Soviet official Texas Agency, as "a malicious lie" and the next day "Isveztia" declared that Chang was in reality a Japanese agent.

HIS AMBITION

One of the main ambitions of Chang Hsue-Liang has been to declare open war on Japan and to invade the Manchurian territory. When Chiang celebrated his birthday, sometime ago, hope grew in his heart that at least this ambition of his might be realised. Chiang's Northern Nanking capital was platered with huge posters showing the Generalissimo leaping to the great wall of China and with drawn swords beckoning the Chinese army to invade Manchuria. Chiang's war-like birth-day cake carried replicas of 50 bombing planes instead of candles while at the same time a rumour had spread round that he had secretly built a large poison gas factory in the East. But once the celebrations were over Chiang's enthusiasm seemed to have died away.

TERMS FOR CHIANG'S RELEASE

The "Young Marshal" accordingly decided to act. Hence the sudden coup which produced sensation throughout the world. His conditions for release were: War on Japan; alliance with Soviet Russia; and inclusion of communists in the Nationalist Government. According to some observers, these conditions merely cloaked Chang's desire for political and financial supremacy.—I. I. Service.

MASQUERADE TORN OFF

U. P. Agriculturist Party Leader Shows Up Its Real Character

NO RIGHTS FOR TENANTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 31.

In a Press Note, Sir Jwalaprasad Srivastava, Education Minister and leader of U. P. Agriculturist Party ridicules the recommendation of the U. P. Congress Agrarian Committee as "untenable and impracticable".

More than a hundred years ago, he says, an attempt was made by the Government in this Province to fix land revenue and rent on the basis of the surplus profit remaining with the tenant, but it proved a complete failure. He also opposes the amendment of the Law of Succession to reduce heirs, as the proposal would "apparently increase unemployment".

The Minister, who is a leader of the Party, which claims to champion the rights of the tenants, has not a word in favour of consolidation of holdings and co-operative farming, the occupancy rights, Abolition, "Sir" rights. He thinks Death Duties will not be of much use and he further discredits the proposal to abolish feudal dues.

He sets his foot down on the proposal to alter the law of ejectment and realization of arrears of rent.

NOTHING DOING.

According to this the Minister to Government would seem to have already done whatever was practicable for the tenants and there was not a single recommendation in the report of the Congress Committee worthy of serious consideration.

STOP PRESS

SPANISH GOVT.'S "NO" TO GERMANY.

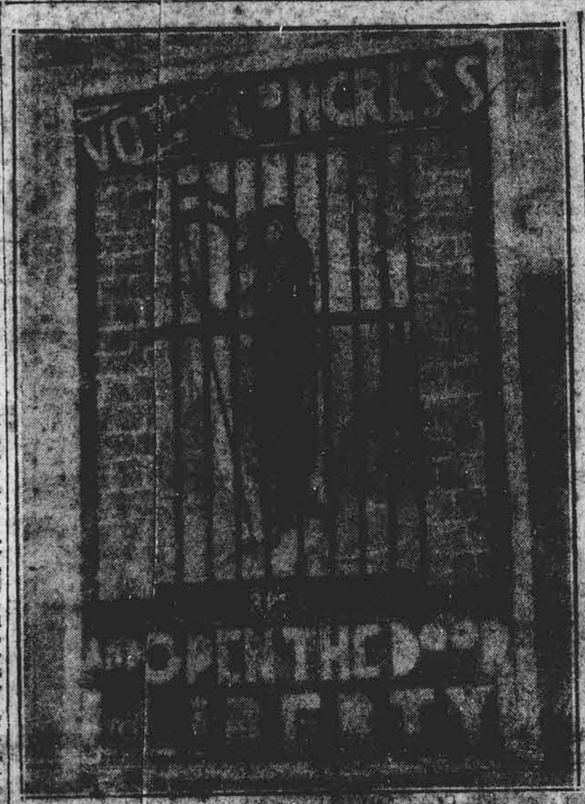
LONDON, Dec. 31.

The Spanish Government does not intend to hand back to Germany either the contraband goods or the Spanish National found aboard the steamer "Palos", according to a note handed to Britain by the Spanish Ambassador. The note gives the Spanish version of the incident and claims that the vessel was seized within Spanish territorial waters.—Reuter.

NAZI ROLE IN EUROPEAN PEACE.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.

Herr Hitler's next year proclamation to the Nazi Party refers to the miracle of Nazi achievement during the four years of power. He predicts that Germany will become a bulwark for European civilisation against Bolshevik enemy of mankind and thereby Germany will also become guarantor of strong European peace.—Reuter.



The above Congress Election Poster is in evidence in all prominent places in Bombay.

British Press On Faizpur Congress

PROSPECTS OF MASS AGITATION

Conditions Far From Favourable

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's address to the Indian National Congress, intended to be a check, has marked a drift towards constitutionalism, says "The Times". But it is doubtful whether the Pandit will be able to persuade his followers or the electorate to refuse ministerial office.

A complete breach between the Socialists and anti-Socialists has been avoided hitherto, but Pandit Nehru's own brand of Socialism can never be approved by the powerful industrial and trading interests which have hitherto supplied the Congress Party with the sinews of war.

The constructive rural policy of the Government of India may attract the small holder more than the Pandit's schemes. Hence the resolutions passed at Faizpur are damp squibs. Above all the complete failure of the leaders to make up their minds on the communal question deprives the Congress of any representative quality. Conditions are obviously far from favourable for mass agitation on which Pandit Nehru pins his hopes.—Reuter.

IF CONGRESS REFUSED OFFICES?

LONDON, Dec 31.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: If the Congress sheds little new light on the prospects of Indian Constitution, it has served to reveal the difficulties that the Congress leaders are facing. The policy of fighting the elections and refusing office, if victorious, would mean certain decline of the influence of the Congress upon Indian political thought and the rapid dwindling of the support the Congress has hitherto received from Indian industrialists. Nor is a reconciliation of these difficulties to be found in the speech of Gandhiji who seems to have been tempted to the platform rather by the wish to uphold President Nehru than by the belief he could offer practical advice to Pandit Nehru's supporters.

PERSONAL BELIEFS WATERED DOWN.

The paper adds: "For this occasion Pandit Nehru's personal beliefs are watered down to the desire to give the Congress a broader democratic basis. It is long since he has spoken with such lack of force. The newer Congress leaders are out of touch with that Indian feeling, which sees great opportunities in the new Constitution and their Moscow imported doctrines are so contrary to the whole organisation of Hinduism, that any frank avowal of them would finally shatter a Congress that has long ceased to be "National" and has become the caucus of a bewildered party.—Reuter.

CONGRESS REMAINS UNITED

LONDON, Dec. 31.

"The Manchester Guardian" remarks:

Pandit Nehru reasonably enough supposes that refusal to accept office is the onlyy logical consequence of the previous policy of the Congress, for his alternative (acceptance of office as a means to end the Constitution) is too subtle to work.

Co-operation is always co-operation, however, much one of the parties may protest and abuse the other. There is no doubt the Government is hoping that if the Congress obtains majorities, a section of the Party will find their President's self-denying ordinance too much for them and will form their own Ministries, leaving Pandit Nehru alone with convinced Socialists.

"Meanwhile the voice of the Congress remains united".—Reuter.

Frost Havoc In Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 31.

Intense cold followed by frost has created great havoc in the interior of the district where crops are extensively damaged.—United Press.

Sind Hindus Not To Fight Congress

PARMANAND'S ATTACK RESENTED

Bhaiji Shouted Down: Maha Sabha Conference Ends In Confusion

HYDERABAD (Sind) Dec. 31.

According to the Sukkur correspondent of "The Sind News", the Sind Hindu Conference which met there under the presidency of Bhai Parmanand, ended inconclusively without transacting any business.

SCENES OF CONFUSION

It is reported that a section of the Gathering demanded that no resolutions should be passed regarding elections and protested against the President's remarks about the Congress vis-a-vis the Sabha's work, raising cries of "shame" amidst scenes of confusion.

NO ELECTION CONTEST

The Subjects Committee could not meet. It is understood that the Sabha is not likely to contest the elections, but would permit individuals to stand independently.—A. P.

AFGHAN OIL MONOPOLY?

New York Firm Negotiating For 75 Year Concession

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, December 31.

Mr. John Lovejoy, President of Inland Exploration Company, confirms the report that he is negotiating a 75-year oil concession in Afghanistan.

SPECTACULAR DROP IN RUBBER PRICES

New York Decision, Cause Of Speculative Nervousness?

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The spectacular drop in the rubber prices in the early hours of to-day, when spot dipped under ten pence, subsequently rallying sharply to 10-1/2 value is considered, by majority opinion, to mark the end of the recent long period of speculative profit-taking. The factors contributing to speculative nervousness were the announcement that the New York commodity Exchange has decided to increase the margin of requirements of rubber futures to 600 dollars per contract and the strong rumours current here this morning that an emergency meeting of the International Rubber Restriction Committee has been called at Amsterdam to-day.

In connection with the latter rumour Reuter is informed that authoritative quarters know nothing of such meeting being convened.

NOTICE TO READERS

To-day being New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

NIZAM ORDERS INQUIRY

Into Railway Accident On Purli-Vaijnath Line

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 31.

An official inquiry is being instituted into the recent railway accident on the Purli-Vaijnath line of the Nizam State Railway, wherein four died. Out of the 18 injured, five who received serious injuries are being treated in the hospital.

NIZAM'S RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Thirteen Vehicles Damaged

SECUNDERABAD Dec. 31.

The Traffic Superintendent, Nizam State Railway wires:—

"In continuation of the notification of yesterday regarding the derailment of No. 43 Up Mixed running from Purli Vaijnath to Parbhani on Dec. 30, 13 damaged vehicles have been removed from the track and the line is expected to be restored at 4 p.m. to-day.

Final details of the injured passengers are 5 seriously injured including two railway employees who are under treatment in Civil Hospital at Purli Vaijnath and reported to be making satisfactory progress. Seven passengers with simple injuries have proceeded to their destinations after treatment."—United Press.

Line Cleared

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 31.

The Traffic Superintendent, Nizam State Railway, wires:—

"In continuation of the note issued this afternoon regarding the derailment of 43 Up Mixed on the morning of the 30th instant between Purli, Vaijnath and Parbhani, the line has been cleared and through communication restored at 4 p.m. to-day".—United Press.

Congress Secretariat Returns To Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 31.

Acharya Kirpalani, General Secretary, A.I.C.C. returned from Faizpur this morning.

The Congress Secretariat reopened here to-day.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—A girl as life companion aged 16, healthy, English Educated fair complexion, no caste restriction for a handsome Rajput Landholder of 24 years in a Rajputana State, whose annual income is rupees 15,000. Apply Box No. 7467 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Young Lady Companion four hours a week. Must know English. Hindu or Anglo-Indian preferred, but all applications welcome. Apply with photo, terms, caste, age, etc., Box No. 7532, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—Immediately Engineers capable of estimating quantities of Reinforced Concrete and building work. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7497, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Matrics, Non-Matrics, Lawyers, Doctors, Teachers, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Surveyors, Graduates and Engineers to consult Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. (7523).

Wanted expert soapmaker and foremen for soap factory in Aden (Arabia). Candidates capable of attending to the preparation of glycerine, etc., and with administrative capacity and business acumen has immense scope. Apply to G. P. O. Box No. 378. (7522).

Wanted for Aden Stenographers, having first class knowledge of English. Apply to G. P. O. Box No. 378. (7521).

Wanted a Gujarati Graduate with past experience speaking fluent English, strong in accounts and typewriting for post of Private Secretary in noble family. Free board and lodging. Apply Box No. 7524, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: A qualified Doctor M.B. B.S. or other for whole time responsible duties of supervising and teaching. State age, qualifications, experience, specialities, references and minimum salary acceptable. Apply Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Principal, College of Dentistry, Hospital Road, Karachi. (7525)

Applications are invited by a long and well established Life Office of over seventy years' standing from energetic and influential persons aspiring to earn Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per month. Special training, all facilities and prospects to really promising persons. Apply Box No. 7505, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

A large bungalow with compound most convenient for a workshop or a charitable institution on Gowalia Tank Road, from March, 1937, at present occupied by Parsee Hunar Shalla. Apply Mr. Cassam ally Jairazbhoy, 2, Rehem Mansion, Colaba Causeway. (7527).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

How to win Races—No Astrology— Price Five Rupees. Refunded results unsatisfied. Pluto, Pondview, Santipur, Bengal. (7526).

67. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Business Offers—Gentleman wishes to join useful institution or social association in business way; or lucrative concern of standing as Director. Apply Box 7529, "Bombay Chronicle."

71 AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Booksellers, Stationers, Newspaper Agents, Shopkeepers and Sparetime Canvassers all over India to sell large 20" x 15" Poultry Propaganda Wall Calendars for 1937 (with 12 Numbers on each) retail at four Annas each (postage two annas extra) Handsome Discounts offered on quantities over 25 Copies Delivered Free by Rail in India at Wholesale Trade Rates. Send a Stamp for Free Specimen Sheet with further particulars and Trade Terms. A complete Calendar for 1937 (with 12 Numbers) will be sent Post Free on receipt of six Annas. Apply immediately: The Asian Poultry Institute, 11 West, Connaught Road, Poona

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Second Hand Machinery Wanted: Small Steam Cottage, Calendering Machine with five or three rollers; Drying Cylinders with three or five copper rollers. Details to D. Chandamouli & Bros., Chirala, Guntur District. (7510)

151. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

For Sale, Hire or on Long Lease— Up-to-date Studios of two units well equipped with Modern machineries and appliances of rare quality to be found in Indian Studios, Laboratory, etc., with well furnished spacious garden and Tank and two princely houses for rehearsal rooms and other blocks situated in Calcutta, is for sale, hire or on long lease. Apply to Box No. 4423, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Offers invited supply Suburban Works Ten Tons daily. Banana discards, Stalks, Leaves, Peelings, also Bagasse Sugar Refuse. Box No. 7517, "Bombay Chronicle".

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

11. MEDICAL.

Diabetes, Piles, Asthma, Impo-tence, etc., Homoeopathically cured radically. Consult:—Divine Homoeo Medical Hall, opposite Bastani, Dhobi Talao. (7518).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Matric Classes for March and April Examinations, morning and evening, at Bombay Tutorial College, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (7513).

St. Joseph's Academy, Dehra Dun. Conducted by the Brothers of St. Patrick (Ireland). (Managing Committee:—St. George's College, (Mussoorie.)—Will have accommodation for a limited number of Boarders from 1st February 1937. Candidates for admission must be under 15 years of age. The younger boys will be under the care of an experienced Matron. A qualified Medical Officer will attend. The school buildings are new and designed on the most modern lines. The grounds and playing fields are spacious and the situation is the most favourable in Dehra Dun, open and elevated. Full particulars are contained in the prospectus which may be had from Rev. Brother Principal, St. Joseph's Academy, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun. (4565).

Matric failed—Join Cambridge Senior. Enquire about results before you join. Convince whether regular classes are conducted. We have efficient experienced staff. Wish you happy New Year. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. 7519

Senior Cambridge Examination for those who passed or failed at Matriculation. Prospectus from S. F. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Principal, Bombay Tutorial College, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (7512).

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (7475)

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—In new premises 510, Arthur Road near Tardeo. Tram Terminus, single, double airy rooms, shops, with latest accommodation for high class Hindus only. Apply on premises. (7515)

Extensive first floor premises in Tata Road, Girgaum, 6,000 square feet clear floor space, will let for long or short period, suitable School, or Offices and godown for Import Firm. Apply Box No. 4568, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC AUCTION for the sale of right of opening a Vacuum Pan Sugar Factory at Sri Ganganagar in the Gang Canal Colony area of the Bikaner State will be held in the Office of the Colonization Minister, Sri Ganganagar, on the 15th January, 1937. The period of license will be tenable for 20 years in the first instance renewable every year on the terms of the license.

The Government of Bikaner have already under contemplation introduction of a Company Law on the lines approximately of similar law in British India.

Full particulars may be had on application personally or by post and license form on payment of Re. 1 from the.

COLONIZATION MINISTER.
Sri Ganganagar.
(Bikaner State.)
4445

Public Notices.

TIME
The Telephone Number for
TIME
has been changed to
0

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LTD.,
Bombay.
4503

THE BROACH KNE COUNTS SPG. & WVG CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HRLBY GIVEN that NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETNG of the Shareholders of th Company will be held on 5th January, 1937, at 4 p.m. at the Regitered Office of the Company at Aga Khan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the fillowing business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1936.
2. To elect a Direcor in place of one who retire by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
2. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward before th Meeting.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th day of December, 1936, to 7th January, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRIJLAL BILASRAI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th Dcember, 1936.
4577

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Municipality (Impts.) Messrs. MENESSE &CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th January 1937, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. Nos. 9A; Case No. 118; Byculla Station Road and Haines Road Junction.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

Building St. Nos. 9A; Case No. 96C; Naigaum (Govindjee Kanoo Road).

AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Building St. Nos. 20A; 208A; 206; 204; 205; 211A; Case No. 143; Block Nos. 2; 4, 6; 3; Dhaavi Village.

MENISSE & CO.

EIGHTH WEEK
JANMA BHOOMI
Starring:—
DEVIKA RANI
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
(Matinee To-day at 2-30 p.m.)

DO NOT MISS (LAST SHOW)
GREAT TAMIL TALKIE
BAKTHA KUCHELA
AT YOUR FAVOURITE THEATRE
PLAZA
TO-DAY (FRIDAY)
AT 10-30 A.M.
SUNDAY, 3rd JAN.
at 10-30 a.m.
FINE TAMIL SOCIAL COMEDY
"DUMBACHARI"
Featuring:
P. S. RATNABAI
P. S. SARASWATHI BAI
C. S. SAMANNA (Indian Charlie).

2nd GLORIOUS WEEK
MUKHTAR FILM CO.'s
Prem-ki-Ag
Featuring:
Bulbul-e-Punjab
MUKHTAR BEGUM
AT
MINERVA TALKIES
—Lamington Road—

PLAZA
wishes A HAPPY and PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR to all their patrons.
To-night 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Greatest Musical Drama
SHOW BOAT
From TO-MORROW
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Glorious Fighting Romance of America's Bengal Lancers
"TEXAS RANGERS"
A Paramount Picture
with
FRED MAC MURRAY and JACK OAKIE

THE EMPIRE
Daily, 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
A HAPPY NEW YEAR!
TARZAN ESCAPES
with
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
THE GREATEST TARZAN PICTURE EVER FILMED
ALSO UNIVERSAL BRITISH NEWSREEL
with
PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE VI
PLEASE NOTE THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MORNING SHOW
TO-DAY MORNING AT 10 A.M.
Plans open. 'Phone 20286.

ISAKO'S
GRAND RUSSIAN
Circus
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS
MINT ROAD.
TO-NIGHT:
Introduction of the Most Ferocious, Most Deadly Beasts
"THE SIBERIAN TIGERS"
for amur.
2 SHOWS DAILY!
2 SHOWS DAILY!!
Matinee at 6 p.m.
Nightly at 10 p.m.
"Special Announcement"
CHILDREN SHOW on SUNDAY: 3rd JAN., 1937, at 10-30 A.M.
Toy Gifts for the Kiddies
Booking in Advance at the Circus or S. Rose & Co.
Watch for the date for the celebration performance to celebrate THE GOLDEN JUBILEE, 50th Anniversary of Mr. F. ISAKO in connection with his Circus Life.

COMMENCING FROM TO-MORROW—SATURDAY!
Sagar's Splendid Hindi Talkie
Forbidden Bride
(LAGAN BANDHAN)
SABITA DEVI—AZURI—MOTILAL
in stellar roles
To-morrow & on Sunday: 2-30; 5-15; 7-45; 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON CINEMA Dhobi Talao.

'Sarla'?
'Sarla'??
'Sarla'???
This was the cry ringing in all the four corners of her husband's abode

SHE WAS GONE
WHERE? WHY?
See it in
IMPERIAL'S SOCIAL SAGA
"SARLA"
COMMENCING 2nd SATURDAY
At
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road, Bombay.
Shows: 5-15, 8 and 10-30,
Matinee at 2-30, Saturday and Sunday.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.
Established 1919
Head Office, APOLLO STREET, Fort Bombay.
Branch, RAJKOT (Civil Station)
CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 39,90,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 7,25,000
Chairman: Sir HORMUSJEE COWASJI DINSHAW Kt. M.V.O., O.B.E.
Managing Director:
Sir SORABJI N. POCHKHANAWALA Kt.
Current Deposit Accounts opened and Interest allowed at 1 per cent per annum on daily balances upto Rupees One lac.
Fixed Deposits for long and short period received on favourable terms.
Savings Bank Accounts interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
Advances made on approval securities.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
B. M. BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B., J.P.
Secretary.

END GREY HAIR.

End your grey hair and look years younger by using VIVALINE HAIR OIL, a true Nature's friend which makes greyness disappear gently like nature.
Rs. 3 large phial for advanced greyness; Rs. 1-12 small. Three bottles (Full Course) Post Free.
Bombay Agents:—Madhav Agency, Girgaum, Bombay 4; Bombay Stockists:—Kemp & Co., Ltd. (All Branches); The Popular Pharmacy (All Branches); Perry & Co., Grant Road; P. Harkisondas and Co., Lamington Road; Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Jn.; Beli Ram Bros., Princess St.
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BENE-ISRAELS CONFER

Chairman Appeals For Nationalist Outlook

The 14th session of the Bene Israel Conference was opened at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House at 7 p.m. on the 30th December, under the presidency of Mr Solomon David Aaron, B.A.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Joseph N Reuben, B.A. in welcoming the delegates of the Conference thanked the Committee for the honour done to him by selecting him as the chairman of the Reception Committee and apologised for the inconvenience which the members may suffer. He also thanked Dr. Manshafdt for making available the Neighbourhood House for the Conference as Sir Elly Kadoorie School premises could be arranged for the whole session.

Appeal was made to the community for unity and work and to have national outlook as Indian.

Pointed reference was made to the problem of housing and unemployment that is prevailing in the community and he exhorted the members to do everything possible to ameliorate the grievances by joining hands for the betterment of the community.

He reminded those detractors of the Conference who find delight in criticising adversely that the life and progress of a society cannot be made in a day but it requires persistent and intelligent work of decades.

ROUTES OF FUNERAL PROCESSIONS

Commissioner Cancels October Order From New Year Day

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has cancelled the orders passed on October 16 last regulating Mahomedan and Hindu funeral processions along certain routes in city with effect from to-morrow (Friday.)

CONGRESS SPECIAL NUMBERS

"Hindustan Times" And "Amrit Bazar Patrika"

The annual session of the Congress has always been an occasion for the publication of special numbers of newspapers. Among the many that have been produced this year the notable one are the "Hindustan Times" of Delhi and "Amrit Bazar Patrika" of Calcutta.

The "Hindustan Times" Congress Special Number is spread over eighty full-sized pages and is packed with interesting contributions on the varied aspects of the national movement, and about the Congress and Congress leaders. Several articles about President Jawaharlal and the facsimile of an Urdu message from Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan form special features of an exceptionally fine production. The illustrations are well-arranged and appropriate to the occasion.

"The Amrit Bazar Patrika" has produced a less voluminous but equally interesting special number which contains quite a number of important contributions from Nationalist leaders and covering the varied phases of our national politics. "Bande Matram" and "Our National Flag", two songs published on the cover page, form an appropriate and striking introduction to the fine competition.

"MUSALMAN"

Idd Special Number

The Idd Special Number of the "Musalman", the premier Nationalist Muslim journal of Bengal, has always been an interesting compilation. This year's Idd Special, however, is better even than its predecessors in the excellence of its get-up and the quality and variety of its contents. The Emir Chekile Arsalan of Syria contributed a topical and important article on "Colonies And War" while "Tatarjik", a story by Halide Edib Hanum, in her own inimitable style, is a master-piece of its own kind. in "The Muslim Outlook" Mr. Abdur Rehman seeks to survey the entire history of Islam's rise and fall and closes on an optimistic note about the future. Pandit Brij Mohanlal Dattatriya 'Kaifi' contributes an article on "Urdu—Our Language" which establishes without doubt that Urdu—or Hindustani—is the common heritage of the Hindus and the Muslims alike.

These are but a few of the many articles, stories and poems contained in this Idd Special which is surely a bargain for four annas.

Mr. Bannerjee (Garlanded) Bengalee Cricketer, entertained at Bengal Club, Parel, on Wednesday night.

LARWOOD'S PREMATURE DEPARTURE FROM INDIA

Patiala Consents To Release Him From Contract

Harold Larwood, England's famous Test bowler, who came out to India only a few weeks ago on a coaching engagement to His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala, is returning to England by the mail steamer leaving Bombay next Saturday says the "Times of India."

This sudden decision on the part of Larwood to leave India is surprising, as it had previously been announced that he would stay up to some time in March, and that he would devote his last fortnight here to coaching the members of the Cricket Club of India on their own ground, at the Church Gate Reclamation, in Bombay.

Fed Up

Interviewed in this connection, Mr. A. S. de Mello, Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, who had carried out the negotiations for the famous bowler's visit, said that he had heard from outside sources that Larwood had made up his mind to depart prematurely because he was fed up.

So far as he personally knew, however, consequent upon the cancellation of the Moin-ud-Dowlah Gold Cup Cricket Tournament, at Secunderabad, in which Larwood and the Australians, E H. Bromley and J. Scaife, were to have assisted the Patiala side, Larwood had asked to be released from his contract so that he could return to England owing to the illness of his father, and that the Maharaja had consented.

Bromley And Scaife Leaving

On Wednesday evening Mr. Frank Tarrant, the well-known veteran cricketer, informed a representative of "The Times of India" that Bromley and Scaife were leaving for Australia on Friday, by the s.s. "Mooltan" on the expiry of their contract with the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala.

They were both delighted with their brief visit to India, and would be very happy to come again should another opportunity occurred.

WHY INDIAN ATHLETES FAILED

Sondhi's Plea For Inviting International Teams To India

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, December 30.

"Why Indian athletes failed during their last tour of Europe?"

Answers to this question were given to-day by Mr. G. D. Sondhi of Lahore at a lecture here today, namely, the great length of travel before the competitions, inability to acclamatise themselves during the few days before the competitions, absence of hard tracks in India, lack of big experience and lack of confidence.

The lack of confidence was due to their not having proper practice in India and absence of competent coaches. He suggested the appointment, in all important centres, of coaches, who could not only coach athletes but also train other coaches for clubs and schools, etc. Big experience could be obtained only by providing Indian athletes getting opportunities to compete with International athletes and this could be done either by sending athletes abroad or by inviting foreign athletes. He suggested that European athletes, proceeding to Japan in 1940, should be invited to meet the local athletes either on their way to Japan or on their way back.

FLY-WEIGHT TITLE

Lynch's Record Purse To Meet Montana For World Crown

Benny Lynch, the world's fly-weight champion, is to receive £2,500 for defending his title against Small Montana, the champion of the United States, at Wembley on Jan. 19.

It is the largest payment that any British fly-weight has received in England.

Wilde was paid a great deal more than that when he went to New York to face Pancho Villa on the Polo Grounds in 1923. Wilde, past his best, was beaten in seven rounds.

Villa, like Montana, was born in the Philippine Islands. He was a great puncher, and if Montana resembles him in this respect Lynch is due for the hardest battle of his career.

MELBOURNE MAN EVOLVES NEW KIND OF IRIS

Another Succeeds In Cultivating Permanently Blooming Dahlia

A new Iris—a large bloom of delicate lemon chrome colour and six inches in diameter has just been evolved by a Melbourne horticulturist after four years of experiment.

It has just been shown for the first time, anywhere, at the Royal Victorian Horticultural Society's Spring Show. It is the result of crossing the El Capitan and the famous W R. Dykes varieties.

Another Melbourne grower has been trying to cultivate true to type, from seed, an evergreen dahlia which flowers all the year. The original shrub, which was tuber, has been growing for ten years.

In the last 16 months, it has bloomed continuously, varying in colour from yellow to orange streaked with red, and in form from semi-single to full double.

Cuttings from the parent plant have been sent to Kew Gardens.

FAULTY COOKING THE CAUSE

For Physical Defects Of The Young

Faulty cooking is the main under-lying cause for the physical defects found among the younger generation in Britain, says Colonel Sir William Coates.

"Our women," he says, "cannot cook like our grandmothers did. Go into any working-class home to-day, and in the majority you will find that almost the only furniture they have got is a tin-opener, a frying-pan, and a kettle—so different from the old days."

FRENCH AVIATRIX BREAKS RECORD

NATAL (Brazil), Dec. 30.

The French aviatrix Maryes Bastie arrived here at 4-40 p.m. having left Dakar, Senegal, at 7-23 a.m. and has thus beaten Jean Batten's record for solo crossing of the South Atlantic in thirteen hours fifteen minutes by seventy minutes.

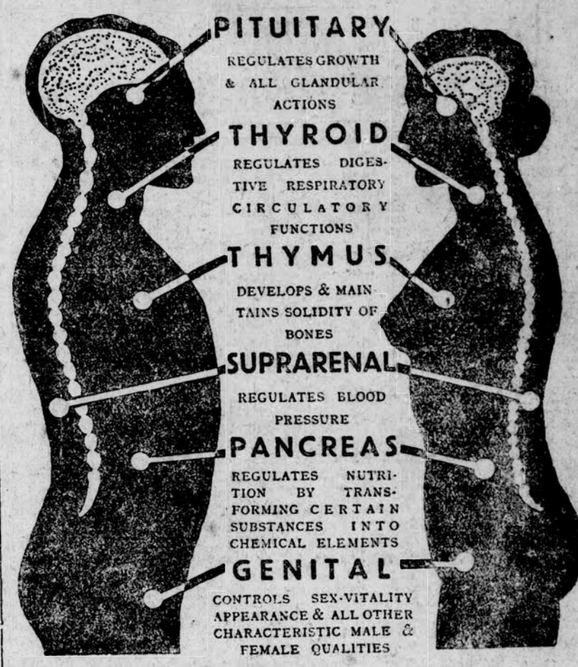
Her 'plane carried sufficient petrol for 2,500 miles and was capable of maximum speed of 168 miles per hour.—Reuter.

SURE WAY OF KEEPING YOUNG

THE IMPORTANCE OF GLANDS

The biological researches made during recent years have revealed that the human body contains a number of important centres (as shown in the figure) which are to be regarded as key points from where LIFE ENERGY and VITALITY are all distributed throughout the body.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ORGANS



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"Grand Prix" with Gold Medals, Paris, 1928.
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Sold by all Chemists and Bazars. Ask for Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. And for powder use Cuticura Talcum—exceptionally fine and pure, exquisitely perfumed.

Punters End The Year Well

Favourites To The Fore At Mahalaxmi

Dillon And Sibbritt Share Riding Honours

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

Backers found it easy to pick the winners on Thursday's holiday programme. Favourites were to the fore in six of the nine events and doubtless most punters ended the old year well.

MANY SERIOUS SPILLS.

The racing was not without incident, for two spills, one of them involving a jockey in serious injury, occurred during the afternoon. In the Madras Plate, Division I, Gethin and Zensky parted company with their mounts, but fortunately neither was injured.

A. R. Samdan, the Arab jockey, was heavily thrown from Heppie in the race for the Vellard Plate, his mount also bringing down Marriage from Sagettarius. While the latter escaped with a shaking, it was learnt on enquiry that Samdan had fractured his thigh.

For Dillon and Sibbritt it was another memorable day. These two jockeys continue to delight onlookers with their fine performances in the saddle and I cannot recall a season when we have seen such brilliant riding. Dillon rode three winners yesterday, all of them very well backed. Sibbritt steered two of the hottest favourites first past the judge and was roundly cheered for the part he played in the success of Danny Boy—on odds—on choice in the Warwick Plate. Lastaway on this five furlongs dash a few lengths behind the others he quickly made up the lost ground and in a stirring finish put his mount comfortably ahead of Magnitude and Columbian.

The Rajpipla jacket was to the fore in the Perth Plate, when Bosway capably ridden by Selby made a start to finish affair of it. The son of Bosworth made it plain that he is a much better horse than he is given credit for by slamming several useful distance performers. My remarks in these columns that he had been wrongly classified in the first instance have been more than borne out by his exploits on the Indian Turf—three outings—three wins.

Vijay Kumar II and Kirkibost held the beaten others, among whom Winning Post, thought to possess an outstanding chance, gave a doleful display, despite the fact that he had the services of the champion jockey, Dillon.

STEPHENS GIVES A FRIGHT.

Fred Stephens gave his numerous backers, a bit of a fright in the Vellard Plate. Sibbritt had to ride his hardest to peg back Riseholme whose running this time was in direct contrast to the poor efforts he had made in recent essays.

Mr. E. D. Pandole's Menado won his first race in the country when he out stayed the consistent Perrier in the Lohore Plate. For a favourite Roberta ran a poor sort of race.

Evans signalised his return to the saddle after his recent mishap by steering School for Scandal to victory in the Montgomery Plate—a mile run for Indian-bred horses. With the right sort of handling, the three year old Sheridan filly easily accounted for Free Step, Fanciful and several others. Had Read perserved on Rothlorn, the best backed among this lot he might easily have been placed.

Unplaced in his last effort Singh ridden by Simmons, Ghoj al Sa'ad ran in vastly different light with Dillon astride in the Simla Plate. Making all his own running Mr. Malkani's grey cut stayed Poppy Day and Nur Jehan. Backers made no mistake about his chances here and he was always a hot order in the market.

Sun Rose—pulled out for the first time this season—went well for Dillon to win the first division of the Madras Plate. Mijlat and Lucky Son filled the minor placings.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR DILLON.

Back again in Class III, Goolab, unfancied by the majority of backers came home in the second division and incidentally gave Khalil a long looked for riding success.

Dillon's handling made all the difference to Taj Subhan who won the Muscat Plate in ready fashion from Ajwad and Haria.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs Maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1936, direct from the country of foaling W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in general Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Mr. A. K. Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN 8-8 Dillon 1
Mr. Khalil Esmail's AJWAD 9-3 W. Sibbritt 2
Mr. Kay's HARIA 8-1 (car. 8-4) Bowley 3
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's RIM AL IRAQ 8-1 (car. 8-3) Jones 4

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, short head, short head.

Time 1m'n. 38 1/5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 26 for Win and Rs. 14, 21 and 19 for Places.

Not Run: Green Pigeon (8-10).

Winner trained by Mohamedali.

THE MADRAS PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—1 Mile

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's GOOLAB 8-4 Khalil 1
Mr. Sheriff Haji Mahmood's JAWAD PASHA 8-7 Evans 2
Mr. Jerulla b'n Talib's TAJ AL NUSSER 9-0 W. Sibbritt 3
Messrs. Syed Jalal Murthezai and Imamdin's KANZ AL IRAQ 8-0 Jabbar 4

Won by 1/2 length, 3/4 length 3 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 53 secs.

Tote Paid Rs. 519 for Win and Rs. 114, 40 and 20 for Places.

All Ran.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE MADRAS PLATE (Division I) Distance—1 Mile

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250

A Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SUN ROSE 8-7 Dillon 1
Mr. Gem's MIJLAT 8-12 Selby 2
Mr. V. R. Jaywant's LUCKY SON 8-0 Gethin 3
Mr Sulleman Obaid's ROLLS ROYCE 7-9 Zensky 4

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 52 3/5 secs.

Tote Paid Rs. 33 for Win and Rs. 17, 26 and 23 for Places.

Not Run. Mahbub Saud and Ajwad.

Winner trained by Yussuff bin Essa.

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Eve's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL 9-0, Evans 1
Mr. Tully's FREESTEP 7-3 (cd. 7-6), Zensky 2
Mr. S. R. Arthanari's FANCIFUL 8-7, W. Sibbritt 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's Honeysuckle 10-5, Bowley 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.

Time 1min. 43 1/5secs.

Tote Paid Rs. 61 for Win and Rs. 23, 37, 20 for Places.

All Ran.

Winner trained by W. Evans.

THE LAHORE PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. E. D. Pandole's MENADO, 3-3, Simmons 1
Mrs. R. H. Tucker's PERRIER, 9-3, Marrable 2
Mr. F. S. Nanjee's YOUNG Bachelor, 9-4, Dillon 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GRAND RAJA, 8-5, Obaid 4

Not run: Hepple 7-6.

Won by 1/2 length, 3/4 length, and head.

Time: 1 minute. 42 1/5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 108 for win, Rs. 36, Rs. 25 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by M. Dhalla.

THE PERTH PLATE. Distance—(about)—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs 7,000; Second Rs 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOSWAY, 7-10, Selby .. 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIJAYA KUMAR II, 7-10, Lightfoot 2
Messrs E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's KIRKIBOST, 7-11, Simmons 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's CARIOCA, 9-10, W. Sibbritt 4

Not run: Corcy 8-12.

Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths and short head.

Time: 2 minutes, 39 4/5 seconds.

First Tote paid Rs. 38 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 45 and Rs. 27 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. M. Clarke's DANNY BOY, 9-5, W. Sibbritt 1
Mr. Kelso's MAGNITUDE, 7-7, Simmons 2
Messrs A. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. M. Khairaz's COLUMBIAN, 8-5, Gethin 3
Honble Sir The Raja of Bobbili's LABARUM, 8-3, Marrable 4

Not run: First Impression 8-0.

First tote paid Rs. 17 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 20 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE VELLARD PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Messrs A. M. Khairaz and W. M. Somasundaram's FRED STEPHENS, 9-1, W. Sibbritt 1
Mr. G. McElligott's RISEHOLME, 8-7, Dillon 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's GOLD BANDIT, 9-4, Selby.. 3

Not run: Perrier 9-3, Honeysuckle 8-9, Grand Raja 8-6 and Menado 8-4.

First tote paid Rs. 15 for win, Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 for places.

Winner trained by A. M. Khairaz.

THE SIMLA PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

Mr. K. S. Malkani's GHOJ AL SA'AD, 7-9, Dillon 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's FOGGY DAY, 8-1, Read 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's NUR JEHAN, 8-6, W. Sibbritt 3
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's KUTUB, 8-6, Harding 4

Not run: Hakim Pasha 9-1, The Knut 8-8 and Jewan 7-6.

First tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 26 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

NEWSPAPER DIRECTORS' RESIGNATION

Patna University Controversy Sequel

PATNA, Dec. 31.

As a sequel to the Patna University controversy and the "Search Light's" attack on Mr. Sachhidananda Sinha, Vice-Chancellor, Mr. P. R. Das resigned to-day the directorship of the Bihar Journals Limited.

Two other directors including Mr. Ananta Prasad had already resigned.—United Press.

Allahabad: The Governor of United Provinces accompanied by Her Excellency and personal staff arrived here this evening.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr H M	Dep H M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	8 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 15	13 45
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Poona Mail	11 45	15 50
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 10
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr H M	Dep H M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 33	—
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 50

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail on Saturdays only) for passen-

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The Bombay Government Gazette announces the following appointments etc.

Home Department

Mr. G. H. Salvi, LL.B., is confirmed as Assistant Judge with effect from the 8th January 1937, vice Mr. K. M. Kumthekar, L.L. B. retiring.

Mr. C. C. Hulkoti, LL.B. on return from leave is to be District and Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. B. D. Mirchandani, I. C. S., reverting.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. P. H. Gunjal, LL. B., on relief, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. B D. Mirchandani, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. B. D. Mirchandani, IC.S., on relief, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. K. M. Kumthekar, LL.B., retiring, pending further orders.

Mr. M. B. Honavar, LL.B., on relief, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, vice Mr. T. E. Waterfield, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Keshav Mahadev Bedekar, B.A., C.E., A.M.I.E (Ind), B.S.E., Assistant Engineer, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Kanara Division, vice Mr Murti, I.S.E., proceeding on leave.

APPOINTMENTS BY HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

Appellate Side

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 (1) (b) of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1923, the High Court is pleased to nominate the following four members to the Bombay Bar Council:—

(1) Diwan Bahadur Padmanabh Bhaskar Shingne, B.A., LL.B., Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay.

(2) Gerald Considine O'Gorman, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.

(3) Mahomed Alladinbhoy Somjee, Esquire, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

(4) Diwan Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.).

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to appoint Messrs. Chunilal Ranchhoddas Shah and Vinayak Chintaman Bhide, LL.B. to the office of District Pleader in the districts of Ahmedabad and Satara respectively.

Northern Division

Mr. Manibhai Gandabhai Naik, Resident Magistrate, Kalyan, is granted six months' leave with effect from the date of relief and the following transfer and appointment are ordered:—

RAILWAY STRIKE GATHERS FORCE

BOMBAY, Dec. 31.

The Vice-President of the Kharagpur Labour Union wires:—"All centres and stations are firm and peaceful. More gangmen and others have joined the strike and more roadside stations have been affected. Vigorous anti-propaganda is being carried on but workers are not moved. Letters of sympathy and support are still coming."

'Quake Shock Felt At Cooch Behar

COOCH BEHAR, (By Mail).

A violent earthquake shock was felt here at about 5 a.m. on Monday. The tremor lasted for a few seconds. No damage is reported.

A severe cold wave has been passing through this town for the last few days and the sky is overcast with clouds.—A. P

(Continued from Col. 7.)

chestra. Talk: "Life of a Caterpillar." By Narendra Nath Basu. 6-6 Talk: "An Astrological Forecast of the Year 1937." By Rai Sahib Kailash Chandra. Jyotesarnava, Astrologer and Astronomer to the Government of Bengal. 6-21 Modern Bengali Song. Gopi Nath Dutt. 6-31 Bengali Gazal. Kalyani Mukherjee. 6-41 SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 6-46 SB The News and Announcements. 7-1 SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In English). 7-6 SB The News and Announcements. 7-21 SB Indian Theatrical Night. "Bani" Presented by the Students of Kidderpore Girls' School. Written and produced by Akhil Neogi. Music direction by Sukriti Sen. Instrumental interludes by the Betar Orchestra. 10-21 Time Signal. Close down.

Phohi Programme

Wavelength 25.57 m.

19-00 National Anthem—opening announcement. 19-05 New Year. 19-10 The latest News from Holland. 19-20 Meeting of the Phohi Club. 19-25 Phohi ensemble. 21-00 Close down—national anthem.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s. (13.97 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.). GSB 9.51 Mc/s. (31.55 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Wessex Quartet. Directed by A. H. Morgan. Andalusian Wedding (Billi). Berceuse Pa sanne (Henry Coward). Elfin Dance (Haydn Wood) You Are my Heart's Delight (Lehar) Cannon off the Cush (solo pianoforte. Ruby Taylor) (Engleman). Norina (Curzon) Everybody's Songs (arr. Geehl). 8-0 A Talk. By the Director of the Empire Service. 8-15 A Recital. By Alannah Dellas (South African Pianist). Ballad in G minor, Op. 24 (Grieg). Sarabande: Toccata (Debussy). 8-45 'A Scottish Notebook.' A talk by John R. Allan. 9-0 Dance Music. 9-10 The Third Cricket Test Match: Australia v. England. An account of the opening day's play by Alan Kippax, from Melbourne (in collaboration with the Australian Broadcasting Commission). 9-25 Musical Interlude. 9-30 'The Four Winds.' New Year's Day in the four corners of the earth. Produced by John Pudney. 10-0 The News and Announcements. 10-20 Jelly d'Aranvi

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 m. 9565 kc/s.

11-0 a.m. "New Year Greetings." The VUB Indian Orchestra. 11-10 Sumatibai Wadkar. In light music. 12-15 p.m. Clarionet Solos. Ebrahim Rahimatally. 12-30 "Alvida Bombai." A Hindi musical play. Written and produced by Dr. D. R. Prem. 1-0 SB The Band of the 5th Bn., 7th Rajput Regiment. 5-30 Jaltarang Solos. Dattaram Parwatkar. 6-0 Janaki Iyengar. In light songs. 6-20 Violin Solos S. Parsekar. 6-30 A Recital of Konkani Songs. Jim Fernande and his party. "Aum zalam lachear." "Sadde att horar." "Thaucka usketam mankam." "Chondrimaucha Uzoddan." "Rozalina." Accompanied by E. Menezes and his syncopators. 7-15 Recitations from the Holy Quran. Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. 7-30 Vasudhai of Poona. In Hindustani Songs. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 8-30 The News in Hindi. 8-45 Songs from "Romantic India." (H. M. V. Records). 9-0 Talk (English): "Looking Forward: Some Predictions for 1938." By Old Moore's Second Cousin. 9-15 The News. 9-30 "Flying Fingers." A recorded programme of syncopated piano solos. 10-0 Mendoza and his Orchestra.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Recitation from the 'Quaran-Sharif.' (Text and Translation). By Qari Mohammad Yusuff. 8-15 Prarthna. (A Chorus) Accompanied by AIR Orchestra C. 8-22 AIR Orchestra B & C. Malkauns. 8-30 Master Vasant of Surat. Classical and Light Music. 9-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Along the Coast of India." No. 1. Karachi. By Dr. I. H Khan. (A series of talks on the People and Trade of the Coast of India from Karachi to Calcutta). 9-15 Mushtari Bai of Agra. "Ae dayya pat duba." Khayal Mian Ki Todi. "Bail basiya tan ras bhini." Thumri Bhajrvin. Kis qayamat ki kashish is jazba-i-kamil men hai. Teer un ke hatn men paikan namare dil men nai." "Be taalluq zindagi aconi nahin. Zindagi kia maut bai aconi nahin." (Hafeez). 9-55 Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar of Patiala. Vichitra Veena: Hindol. Alap and Dhurpad. Bahar. Khayal Tilala. Bhairvin. Thumri. 1-0 p.m. "Memories of the Past." (A Recorded Programme). Len Fillis and his novelty orchestra. "Songs of home." Herman Finck and his Orchestra. "Dancing down the ages." Light Opera Company. Vocal Gems. "Floradora." Jack Hylton and his Orchestra. Selection. "Bitter Sweet." Charles Prentice and his Orchestra. "Daly's Theatre Waltz Memories." Richard Crooks (Tenor) "Mother Machree." "Love's Old Sweet Song." Terence Casey (Organ). selection "other days" Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards. "Marching with Sousa." 2-0 Indian Music. (Recorded). 5-0 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English). 5-10 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani) 5-20 AIR Orchestra B & C Jait. 5-30 Qawwali. 6-0 Mushtari Bai of Agra. "Tu hi malik mera." Khayal Puriya. "Dil ko khayal-i-yar ne makhmur kar diya. Sagnar ko rang-i-badah ne pur noor kar diya. (Hasrat). "Dekho jo chashm-i-mast ko mastana ho gaya. Aina khanah yar ka maikhana ho gaya." (Nasikh). 6-30 "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 AIR Orchestra B & C. Bhopali. 7-40 Mushtari Bai of Agra. "Nimat nidar natwar." Thumri Desh. "Masti ka hain paimana makhmur tumhari ankhen. Armanon ka maikhana yeh piari piari ankhen." Makhmur Ankhen. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Literature in 1936." By Prof. Mirza Mohammad Said. 8-15 Master Vasant of Surat. Classical and Light Music. 8-45 Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar of Patiala. Vichitra Veena: Shudh Kallyan. Jor. Kedara Chandni. Khayal. Chhaya. Alap. 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 Time Signal 2nd News and Weather Report (English) 9-45 Talk (English): "Knock, Knock, or Little Audrey's New Year." By J. F. Sinclair. 10 The year in Retrospect. A Short Programme Devised and Presented. By O'liver Stebbings. 10-15 Hotel Marina Viennese Orchestra, by Leader, Erwin Klein.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1937.

11-6 a.m. SB New Year Greetings from Calcutta Station. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Special Concert (Relayed from the Palm Court). 12-51 p.m. SB A Scottish Variety Programme. Including Vocal, Instrumental & Orchestral Items. (A BBC Recorded Programme). 1-16 SB Violin Recital. By Mischa Elman. 1-36 A Broadcast for School Students. Talks: "New Year's Greetings": A Poem. By Nripen Chatterjee. "Memories of a Japanese New Year." By Ajit Lahiri. "1936: A Review of Past Events." By Nripen Chatterjee. 2-6 For New Year's Day. A Special Musical Programme, Conducted by Sitesh Kumar Sen. 5-6 A Lyric: "Bansha Mangal." Presented by Subir Sengha. Instrumental Music: By Kishore Orchestra.

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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Racked by a COUGH?
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Subject to BRONCHITIS?
Everyone who is weak on the chest, inclined to Coughs, Colds, 'Flu, is always in danger. Serious complications may set in at any moment. Be prepared! Forewarned is Forearmed! Heed this advice. At the first sign of a Cough take Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. It does you good instantly. It wards off deadly germs and may save you untold suffering.
Veno's Lightning Cough Cure brings relief with the first dose. Coughing stops; Throat, Chest and Lungs are soothed and fortified. Veno's is purely herbal.
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Simply take a delicious tablet of Castophene the sweet chocolate Laxative. It clears the intestines harmlessly and strengthens the whole digestive and eleminative system.
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the new chocolate laxative recommended by Doctors and nurses and testified to by Scores of unsolicited letters. Castophene is obtainable of all Chemists or from P.O. Box 88. Karachi and 2187, Bombay 2.

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3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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From MONDAY, JAN. 4th
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

A NEW HE-MAN HERO!
WITH A HEART FOR LOVE AND A FIST FOR TROUBLE!

Alaska! Sealskin smugglers! The Coast Guard in action! They took his rank, they took his sweetheart, they took him . . . but they couldn't take his pile-driver sock!

JOHN WAYNE
IN A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
The SEA SPOILERS
HEROIC ADVENTURE OF THE COAST GUARD
with Nat GREY · Fuzzy KNIGHT
William BAKEWELL
George IRVING · Harry WORTH
Directed by FRANK STRAYER

1A

SPECIAL NEW YEAR FARE
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The popular comedienne
CICELY COURTNEIDGE
In her latest hit
"EVERYBODY DANCE"
with new songs, new dances, new comedy.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 4, 1993
Muslim: Shavval 17, 1355
Parsi: Tir 28, 1306
New Year's Day: Public Holiday. Banks closed.
Proclamation Parade, H. E. the Governor arrives in State, Esplanade Maidan, 9 a.m.

Saturday, January 2.

Bombay Races: Second Winter Meeting, Second Day.
S. S. Strathaird with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Corporation Standing Committee, 1-10 p.m.
Presidency Students' Conference opens, Satyagraha Camp, Vile Parle.

"VEDIC SOCIALISM"

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir, Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on "Vedic Socialism" tomorrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY HACK VICTORIA OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Association, Bellasis Road.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the members of the above Union will be held on Sunday, January 3 at 10-30 a.m. at the Tutorial School near Kennedy Bridge, when the constitution and the future programme of the Union will be discussed.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, a meeting will be held to give a send off to Mr. Harry Johnson the overseas missioner of the Greater World Christian Spiritualist League to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum. Mr. Johnson will answer questions on Spiritualism on the occasion.

A NEW CO-OPERATIVE VENTURE
(From A Correspondent)
Ankleshwar, Dec 31

A meeting of prominent citizens of Ankleshwar was held in the office of the Ankleshwar Nagaric Sahakari Bank, Ltd., Dewan Bahadur A. U. Malji, Hon. Organiser, Co-operative Societies, N. D., was invited for guidance and advice. It was decided to start a Co-operative Consumers' Electric Supply Society for Ankleshwar.

THE CAPITOL

Direct from OPERA MILANO after a successful tour in Australia and South Africa—

GONSALEZ GRAND OPERA COMPANY

15 PRINCIPALS!
56 TALENTED ARTISTES!

Programme

FRIDAY, Jan. 1st—
(6 p.m.) LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR

No Performance at 10 p.m. owing to sudden indisposition of the principals.

SATURDAY, Jan. 2nd—
(5-30 p.m.) FAUST.
(10 p.m.) NORMA.
SUNDAY, Jan. 3rd—
(6 p.m.) BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4 & 1-2.
Plans Open at the Theatre

TO-DAY at 10-30 A.M.
SPECIAL MICKEY MOUSE SHOW
Toys for all children

Regal

THE LAST DAY!
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Gayest Comedy of all time!
ALSO PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE VI.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Gonsalez Opera Co. "Lucia Di Lammermoor", 6 p.m. "Cavelleria Rusticana" and Pagliacci, 10 p.m. Saturday: Gonsalez Opera Co. "Faust" 5-30 p.m. "Norma", 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Everybody Dance". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shokh Dilruba." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Captain Blood." Daily at 5-15 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manmohan." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Awakening". Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Call of the Soul". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. and Matinee on holidays at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Prem-ki-Ag." Daily at 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Big Broadcast of 1937." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Show Boat." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"As You Like It". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Saturday: Shirley Temples in "Dimples". 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Manzil." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Bulbul-e-Iran". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

B. P. STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Bombay Presidency Students' Conference will be held at Satyagraha Camp Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle on January 2, 3 and 4.

PROGRAMME

Saturday, January 2:—
Evening—Open Sessions.
R. C. Chairman's Speech
Presidential Address
Election of Subjects' Committee
Night—Subjects Committee Meeting.
Sunday, January 3:—
Morning—Sight-Seeing.
Noon—Subjects Committee
Evening—Open Sessions
(1) Consideration of the Theses, Charter etc.
(2) Consideration of the draft constitution for the Presidency Students' Federation.
(3) Consideration of other resolutions
Monday, January 4:—
Evening—Open Sessions.
Consideration of the remaining resolutions etc.
Night—Retreat and entertainment.

AKHIL PATHARE KSHATRIYA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The first sessions of the above Conference will be held at Dadar on January 2nd and 3rd under the presidentship of Mr. Shantaram Narayan Patil, President, Bombay Suburban District School Board.

PROGRAMME

Saturday, January 2 at 5 p.m. (S.T.)—
1. Welcome songs.
2. Address of the President of the Reception Committee.
3. Inaugural Address of Mr. Ramji Laxman Gharat.
4. Address of the President of the Conference.
5. "Vande Mataram."
6. Tea.
9 p.m. (S.T.)—
7. Subjects Committee Meeting
Sunday, January 3:—
8-30 a.m. (S.T.)
1. Subjects Committee Meeting 3 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
2. Open Session
4-30 to 5 p.m. (S.T.)
3. Tea and Refreshments.
5 p.m. Onwards.
4. Open Session (contd.)
5. "Vande Mataram."

RAJA BAHADUR GOVINDLAL CONGRATULATED

(From A Correspondent.)
Bulsar, Dec 31

The extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Bulsar Arya Samaj, held on the 28th instant at the Arya Samaj Hall, under the presidentship of Dr. Madanjit Desai, resolved to send their congratulations to Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal for his success in the election of the Council of State.

The president of the Bulsar Arya Samaj, Mr. J. G. Dalal and the Joint Secretary, Mr. Chhaganlal have tendered their resignations as members and office-bearers. The meeting accepted their resignations as office-bearers but refused to accept their resignations as members. The meeting requested them to give full accounts of buildings and other funds which are in their possession at an early date.

HINDI IN HIGHER EXAMINATIONS

Bombay University And Marwari Sammelan

BOMBAY, Dec. 31.

The Hony. Secretary, Marwari Sammelan, Bombay, has received the following communication from the Registrar of the Bombay University:—

"With reference to your letter, pointing out the difficulties experienced by the Hindi-speaking students owing to the fact that, after passing the Matriculation Examination therein they cannot offer the same language at the higher examinations, I have the honour by direction of the Syndicate to inform you that this University has already decided to include Hindi among the subjects which can be offered by candidates at the higher examinations."—United Press.

IN AND AROUND —BOMBAY—

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Loundspeakers At Faizpur

The Chicago Telephone and Radio Company has received the following telegram from the Congress Camp.—

"Loud speakers arrangements made by Chicago Radio worked with perfect satisfaction throughout session."

This telegram has been sent by Mr. Gadgil and Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress. Those who visited Faizpur will endorse the view of Messrs. Gadgil and Deo about the satisfactory working of the loud speakers at the Faizpur Congress. In fact the loud speakers were as perfect as could be expected. The success of the loud speakers was remarkable in view of the fact that no current was available and they were worked with the engine generator of the Company. But for the satisfactory working of the loud speakers the Faizpur Congress would not have been the tremendous success that it proved to be.

Telephone And Time.

The Bombay Telephone Company gives facility to its subscribers to find the correct time. The subscriber had hitherto to ring up No. 294 to get the correct time. The telephone number from which information regarding the correct time can be obtained has now been changed to "04."

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

A bright and prosperous New Year to all my readers and in the coming year I hope you all will find cooler days, breezier nights, healthy monsoon and good appetites.

To-day the world is a year older, its joys, its sorrows have all gone with it. Some of us might have found the old year a bright and prosperous one, others might have found misfortunes, but let us forget all this and wish that in this year a cart load of fortunes await us.

As regards the socials and entertainments that are to be held in the suburbs to celebrate this grand day, all roads lead to the Bandra Gymkhana, for on the Gymkhanas pavilion the only New Year Dance is to be held this evening. Starting at 7 p.m. it is to wind up at 11-30 a.m. Music is to be performed by the Spotlights Dance Band, which on account of their hot rhythm is now becoming the craze of Bombay and Suburban Dance floors . . . do not miss this, it is enjoyment galore on a new year day.

FIRE AT BANDRA AND PARLE.

On Wednesday two fires broke out in the suburbs, one at Bandra and the other at Parle, but damage of very little consequence was done.

At about 12-30 the passengers on No. 5 platform at Bandra Railway station saw a huge blaze coming out of the unserviceable sleepers lying on the left side of the rails on the vacant land. This blaze continued to such an extent that the Bandra Fire Brigade had to be summoned and they extinguished the fire at 2-50 p.m.

The second fire at Vile Parle was noticed at about 2 p.m. A big oar tree which was partly dried caught fire. Various methods were tried to extinguish the fire, but the tree started getting into a bigger blaze, thus the Parle Municipality had to get help from the Bandra Fire Brigade who extinguished the fire completely only yesterday morning.

This reminds me that I would not be wrong if I brought to the notice of various Suburban Municipalities which have been wasting money on many amenities that are not really essential, that this same amount could be utilised for a Fire Brigade for the whole Suburban area.

OPPORTUNITY FOR AMATEUR ATHLETES

Annual Competion On Cooperage Next Week

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Amateurs Athletic Club, writes:—

The Bombay Amateur Athletic Club is organising its third annual open athletic meeting on the Cooperage on Sunday January 9, at 2 p.m. (S.T.).

The meeting will be conducted on the lines adopted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation and is registered with the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association.

The following events will be competed for:—

(1) 100 Yards Run. (2) 220 Yards Run. (3) 440 Yards Run. (4) 880 Yards Run. (5) One Mile Run. (6) 120 Yards Hurdles. (7) Running High Jump. (8) Running Broad Jump. (9) Pole Vault. (10) Putting the Shot. (11) 75 Yards Run for Ladies. (12) Half Mile Cycle Race for Ladies. (13) One Mile Cycle Race. (14) Three Miles Run. (15) One Mile Walk. (16) 10 Miles Road Race. (17) One Mile Medley Relay. (220, 440, 880 and 220 Yards). (18) 300 Yards Shuttle Relay for Ladies (75 Yards x 4).

Entry forms may be obtained from the Honorary General Secretary, B. A. A. C., Wilson Building, Vincent Road, Dadar, Bombay, by post or personally between 6 and 8 p.m. on all week-days. Entrance fee for the events will be as follows:—

Event Nos. 1 to 12 Re. 0-8 per event. Event Nos. 13 to 16 Re. 1 per event. Event No. 17 Rs. 4 per team. Event No. 18 Rs. 2 per team.

Heats will be held on the Cooperage on Thursday the 7th January, 1937, a detail programme of which will be published in the press.

Finals of Event Nos. 4 and 14 will be decided on the day of the Heats.

Event No. 16 (10 Miles Road Race) will be run on Sunday January 3, 1937, at 6-30 a.m. The route for the race will be as follows:—Starting from the Club premises (Wilson Building, Vincent Road, Dadar) to one mile beyond Kurla—via Dadar Tram Terminus, King's Circle, Sion, Kurla and returning the same way and finish opposite the Club premises.

The competition is open to amateurs only.

Definition of an amateur:—The general definition excludes any person who enters a competition for money, accepts a monetary prize, sells of pawns his prizes, issues or accepts a challenge for money, wagers money on a context in which he himself competes, accepts a free membership or remission of dues or other reward for becoming or continuing a member of an athletic organisation, teaches, trains or coaches in any athletic sports for money or enters competitions under a false name.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Vile Parle (Upnagar, Bombay).
2nd, (at 4 p.m.) 3rd and 4th January 1937.

President:
Sauyemendranath Tagore.

STUDENTS! ATTEND IN YOUR THOUSANDS
and
Make YOUR CONFERENCE a Success.

FIFTY YEARS OF CIRCUS LIFE

Franz Isako To Celebrate Golden Jubilee

(From A Correspondent.)

Fifty years of circus life surrounded by glamour of the saw dust ring, treking far from one spot of the globe to another on the mission of bringing wonder, thrills, and laughs to young and old alike, a life time beneath the big top and all the hardships that means, bravely facing many disappointments and happily welcoming success when it did come along—this has been the experience of Herr Franz Isako the proprietor of the circus in Bombay now.

To have kept to the game so long speaks volumes for the amazing singleness of purpose which H. R. Isako must possess in order to live up to the well known motto of entertainment World. "The show must go on" and after it all, the genial H. R. Isako like all good showmen who have experienced the ups and downs of life has no regrets. As a matter of fact it is with no little enthusiasm that he looks forward to the near future when he will celebrate his Golden Jubilee. Bombay first got to know his short rotund figure a few years ago and soon came to realise that his name meant a first class show.

Now he is backed again after a very successful season all over the East with a combination talent which is really bigger brighter and better than ever.

The forthcoming Grand Golden Jubilee Celebration Performance promises to be a great success.

Gonsalez Opera Shows

Owing to the sudden indisposition of the two principal artistes appearing in "Cavalleria Rusticana" the after dinner (10 p.m.) performance of Gonsalez Company of today (Friday) has been cancelled. But the 6 p.m. show to-day (Friday) will take place as announced.

REGAL

From TO-MORROW Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

New songs for her to sing . . . new steps to dance . . . new things to do! (Just picture her playing "Little Eva" and starring in a minstrel show!)

Shirley TEMPLE in Dimples

with
FRANK MORGAN
HELEN WESTLEY · ROBERT KENT
ASTRID ALLWYN · DELMA BYRON
THE HALL JOHNSON CHOIR
STEPIN FETCHIT

Directed by William A. Seiter
Associate Producer Nunnally Johnson
Dances staged by Bill Robinson

Also LATEST NEWS BY AIR

Start the New Year with—"AWAKENING"

"The Picture with a distinct mission"
—K. F. NARIMAN.

"A truthful expression of the tragedy of the educated Unemployed"

Bhavnani Productions'

THE "Awakening"

Highly appreciated by Eminent citizens and high class society.

A Perfect Picture vividly depicting the tangled destinies of the educated unemployed

4th Glorious Week

Starring:
Enakshi Rama Rau, M. A.
her artistic temple and manipuri dances have won universal praise

Absorbing
HUMAN DRAMA
Heralding the Dawn of Hope and Happiness

AT

Krishna Talkies

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2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1937

NEW YEAR'S HOPES

The year that has just closed was one of strenuous and extended struggle between the forces of progress and reaction. The continuance of economic depression was a severe handicap to the former and abetted the latter to resort to more and more questionable methods. The struggle took different shapes in different parts of the world, but for the most part it was, and still is, between imperialism and fascism on the one hand and nationalism and democracy on the other. Fascist Italy has raped Abyssinia. Imperialist Japan is penetrating farther and farther into China. Germany under Nazi rule has become a greater menace to world peace than she ever was before. The aggressive Powers are combining and seem bent on destroying Spanish democracy and, as Mr. H. N. Brailsford showed in an article in our columns the other day, if the Dictators conquer Spain, they will be masters of Europe. And neither they nor their iniquities will stop there.

Unwanted Constitution

Imperialism in India has taken the shape of an attempt to impose upon her a constitution designed to perpetuate it, and brisk preparations were made throughout last year to bring the constitution into force as early as possible. But the Congress led the struggle against this imperialist move and is still leading it. Realising that the struggle against the Constitution in particular and against imperialism in general was bound to be a most strenuous one, the Congress realised early last year the need for strengthening itself further by establishing more contacts with the masses. The Lucknow session in April initiated the new policy of making the Congress a body "of the masses as well as for the masses." The policy has already borne good fruit, as may be gauged from the fact that workers and peasants, who have been working in the Congress ever since the advent of Gandhiji, have been more conspicuous there during the last few months than ever before. The attendance of tens of thousands of peasants at the Faizpur Congress session shows beyond doubt that the new policy is meeting with phenomenal response.

Congress Will Win

Government knew that in their attempts to foist the new Constitution on the country they would meet with opposition at every stage from the Congress, pledged as it was to capture the legislatures and wreck the Constitution. Officials in various places, therefore, strove to throw obstacles in the way of Congress election campaign in a variety of ways and actively to help their rivals. But in many places such tactics recoiled on the officials and their supporters, and in many municipal elections. Congressmen come out with flying colours. Even as regards the legislative elections, a number of Congressmen have been returned unopposed, the latest among them being Mr. Abdul Kher, who has been elected unopposed from Benares-Mirzapur-Gorakhpur-Faizabad cities for the Upper House. The close of the year, synchronising with the phenomenal success of the Congress session at Faizpur, encourages great hopes for greater success in various spheres in the year to come. Congress successes bring with them great responsibilities. In the resolutions passed at Faizpur, including the one endorsing the Election manifesto, the Congress has undertaken heavy responsibilities, which will be heavier with the success of Congress candidates at the polls. The Congress has pledged itself to do much for the poor millions of the country through work both in the legislatures and outside them. Work in the Councils will be confined to but a few hundreds of Congressmen. But work in the country requires thousands of workers. We have confidence, however, that, inspired by the shining example of Mahatma Gandhi toiling day after day in a humble village for the uplift of the villagers, tens of thousands will come forward to do Congress work in every nook and corner of the country. If they emulate the example of Gandhiji and President Jawaharlal, the year that is dawning will bring greater success to the Congress than in the past and with it hopes of greater success still in the future.

Indians Overseas

It is a significant, if sad, fact that with the approach of the new Constitution which is expected to confer 'Dominion Status in action' upon this country, the lot of Indians overseas, instead of getting better, is gradually worsening. Apart from the condition of Indians in the various territories in Africa, even India's neighbours like Ceylon and Burma are evincing an unmistakable anti-Indian feeling during recent months. We are thus not much impressed by the optimistic note in the report of India's Agent-General in South Africa which has just been issued. We give due credit to Sir Syed Raza Ali for having done his level best to ameliorate the condition of his countrymen in the Union. But a survey of the report proves that the improvement, such as it is, is only in matters of detail and minor concessions. The fundamentals of the problem like the colour complex and racial hostility yet remain untouched, nor have we any grounds to hope the recent visit of the South African goodwill Delegation will have any radical effect upon the prevailing tendencies. The fact is that Indian nationals abroad will have to bear their hard lot, as long as Indians themselves are not masters in their own house. To speak in terms of present-day politics, there are no sanctions behind our countrymen abroad. This very sentiment is expressed in the resolution passed on this subject by the Faizpur Congress. Mere sympathy is bound to remain sterile until India attains freedom for herself and 'the power to protect her nationals abroad."

Congress Muslim's Success

The Muslim constituency of Benares-Gorakhpur-Fyzabad in the United Provinces has, we are glad to learn, returned Mr. Abul Khair, the Congress nominee, unopposed. Originally he was, we believe, opposed by another candidate. The fact that there was no contest is thus a compliment both to the good sense of Mr. Abul Khair's opponent and to the patriotism of the constituency. We hope other constituencies, where Congress candidates are running, will give an equally good account of themselves. It is interesting to note that in the United Provinces —which enjoys a deserved importance and distinction all its own, in Muslim politics,—Congress has set up at least eighteen Muslim candidates. And not one of them is being opposed by the Muslim League Parliamentary Board. The reason is not very far to seek. The Muslim League Board in the U. P. is progressive enough—as progressive as it is humanly possible for a Parliamentary Board to be under the Muslim League.

BUSINESS IN 1936

A Year Of Partial Recovery

(By Our Commercial Correspondent.)

The year 1936 which ended yesterday will be generally remembered as one of "further recovery in trade". We find further expansion in our foreign trade, which is now about 90 per cent. of its 1929 volume. But the purchasing power of the country is still low as a result of small return to our agriculturists owing to low level of prices, which ought to be at least 12 1/2 per cent above the ruling levels. But financial pundits who have no other interest beyond their own are satisfied with the present artificial Exchange ratio.

Managed Paper Currency

The present recovery is built on a new system of "Managed Paper Currency" and every country has done away with the "Gold Standard". Adams, who introduced these words "gold standard" and "gold cover" against issue of paper currency, is forgotten by the present-day economists and they believe that prosperity can be restored by mere manipulation of paper currency. It remains to be seen how far it helps to attain the goal, as to-day there exists the main cause, the unequal distribution of gold over the world, which led to the collapse of the old financial structure of the world.

Under the managed currency system large sums of money were created which resulted in lowering interest rates with a consequent result of substantial rise in Government Securities. When these securities reached high levels, funds were invested in industrial shares but the return there also being low, there is a tendency now to invest in commodities which show steady improvement in prices.

Industrial Outlook

It is generally claimed that our industries have a bright outlook and shares are going up by leaps and bounds on mere expectations. But a close study will show that, despite the protection, our textile industry does not show any material improvement as very few of the mills are declaring dividends. The cement industry does not enjoy any protection but as a result of the merger of our factories, this industry remains in a sound state. The steel industry has improved considerably as a result of the protection and shares have reached considerably high levels. The armament programmes in European countries have caused a huge demand for steel but this is a passing phase, and the present demand cannot be a permanent feature.

Extensive speculative activity continues on our Stock Exchange and shares of Tata Steels have reached levels which need extreme caution. Our steel industry is now enjoying the best result of the protection granted and rise in prices of various qualities of steel manufactured articles and the profits are expected to be satisfactory but the exceptional state should not be treated as a long range outlook. Those who are buying shares at present inflated prices must remember that the profits earned are at the cost of consumers and our companies will do well in setting aside substantial proportion of present profits into reserves for future emergencies which are sure to come one day. Booms and depressions follow each other alternately, and the severe depression which is now followed by boom based on artificial state of managed currency will also disappear in due course. Thus it will not be out of place to adopt a cautious attitude towards the present boom and prosperity.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

The Year is dead, long live the Year! We shift
Our homage from year to year, as from king
To king, with much show but little inward sting.
Of golden hopes each year doth bring the gift;
And on New Year's New Day we make a shrift
That all our faults and foibles off we fling:
We have come and seen, we'll conquer and sing!
First day we hold. First night again we drift
Along the bubbling, curling, flashing stream
Like dainty paper-boats from shore to shore,
Cargoed with the petals of a rosy dream;
The next morn. the boats are upright no more:
Wet with the water of life we cease to gleam;
The child-gods clap; we tumble on the foamy roar.

J. S. BRIGHT.

Our European Letter

Nazis Revive Colonial Demand

Origin And Nature Of Czech-Soviet Pact

From Our Own Correspondent

PRAGUE, December 17.

During the week Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank and German Minister of Economy, in a speech before the Geographical and Statistical Institute in Frankfurt, pointedly emphasised Germany's demand for colonies. The speech of Dr. Schacht has called forth considerable attention, alike on account of the important position occupied, and strong influence commanded, by him, the vigour with which he urged the claim, and the fact of it being made after a check given a while back to oversea colonial propaganda. The latter fact, one of not negligible significance, is indicative of the course of alteration in the sequence of German aims.

"Expansion Or Explosion"!

The weight of rapid military expansion, in a background of economic stringency, occupies a prominent position among these conditions. Assertive factors in this connection are also the advance of Russia in military spheres; and other developments in Eastern Europe such as enhanced alterness of Poland strengthening of the Polish-Roumanian alliance and holding up closely of the Little Entente. Though these do not imply abandonment of German aims or ideas associated with Eastern Europe, they do suggest an attitude of greater care towards several of them in Berlin, with the linked reaction to turn more closely to Western Europe, with the Spanish issue holding prospects of wide repercussions much to the forefront, and to questions of nearer concern to some of the Western European States, among which, a prominent one being the colonial one.

Dr. Schacht in his speech, referred to above, advanced the customary arguments of lack of room for population and need of improvements as relating to markets and scope as concerning supplies of raw products. In this connection, it is asked in some centres whether such arguments may not then be even more stressed by certain smaller yet highly industrialized units even more dependent on foreign markets for sales and supplies. Dr. Schacht in a lapidary statement presented the situation as implying "expansion or explosion."

Reply To Amery

Recalling and commenting on a statement of the former British Secretary for Dominions, Mr Amery, in which the latter pointed out that in 1913 the share of the former German colonies in Germany's export amounted to 0.6 per cent and import to 0.5 per cent and they accounted in the period from 1904 to 1913 only 0.13 per cent of the total German emigration and took only 0.005 per cent of the total increase in German population, and as such their gaining back represented no solution to issues stated, Dr. Schacht declared, that in the period before the war Germany did not devote as close an attention to these areas as an outlet for population or drawing of supplies as she now would tend to, since then the markets of the world were open and limitations were not placed widely against emigration. It may be asked why Germany should not look to advance and even improvements in these directions, instead of concentrating on holding of colonies and underlining the course of imperialism and external domination There is of course the point discussed by Leonard Barnes in his booklet "The Future of Colonies" (Hogarth Press: London) and illustrated in reference to Belgian Congo, that some checks for certain units in trade with some markets will remain even under free state if political control over them is exercised by definite States. But the remedy may be sought for in the directions of releasing progressively such monopolized controls and enabling the expansion of wide markets still greatly undeveloped with general extension of opportunities. Indian attention would point to a course helpful to the advance of the idea of self-determination. Meanwhile, as a main or important issue stand certain factors and currents in Europe bringing more to the front the colonial issue. Both the factors and forces behind them and their implications as such are also deserving of close attention in India.

Czechoslovakia And Soviet

The issue of relations between Czechoslovakia and Soviet Union has newly been much to the front There is no overlooking of the Czechoslovakian - Russian Pact concluded sometime back being an instrument of much weight and significance. At the same time, certain references projected in connection with it from some centres are quite unwarranted. To this category belong reports alleging establishment of "Russian" air-bases in Czechoslovakia and suggesting that the Pact leads Czechoslovakia into an expansion outlet for communism. Such accounts have been declared as untrue by Czechoslovakian sources, including the President, Dr. Benesh, and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Krofta. They have yet been held out in some quarters abroad with a persistency and force that have led to impressions or at any rate tendency to cause impressions in circles in other centres as well. The important Swiss daily "Neue Zuricher Zeitung" recently carried a sign of this and more recently an article by the well-known British publicist, Garvin, in the London "Observer." To the latter, an energetic and detailed reply is given this week by a leading article in the important Czech daily "Lidovy Noviny," that is considered as standing close to President Benesh. There is, it is asserted, nothing strange or mysterious about the Czechoslovak-Russian Pact.

Origin And Nature

Circumstances that have led to it and its purposes are known. The Czechoslovak-Russian Pact followed the uncertainty raised over Eastern Europe associated with some Nazi aims as indicated by declarations of important Nazi leaders in Germany and a reserve held by Britain over the idea of the Eastern Pact. It has not interfered with Czechoslovakia's relations with Roumania or Jugoslavia. It has in no way perturbed Turkey. Italy also has not raised a cry against it. These are viewed as suggesting the unfavourable reactions and exaggerated references linked with it being kept in centres or quarters which see in it a check to some of their calculations of extension of political hold in ways. As to the statements of Czechoslovakia being an outlet for expansion of communism, they lack warranty and stand against realities. The fact is that Czechoslavakia has a democratic form of regime secured by various healthy moves with a great reserve power that has enabled it to avoid upheavals like those in many neighbouring lands and ensures the country a state and stability comparable to Northern European States like Denmark or Sweden. Czechoslovakia's stand as that of Poland and the halt of the Little Entente and the Balkan Union are of great

(Continued on page 13 Col. 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

GERMANY AND FRANCO

That the Spanish "Civil War" is a war with the Fascist international on one side is now admitted even by the foreign opponents of the Spanish Government. A recent despatch in no less a paper than the London "Times" says: 'In addition to Junkers aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns, five 'divisions' of German infantry, amounting in all to 10,000 men, have been landed at Cadiz and transferred via Seville to the more important centres, thence to Salamanca and the Madrid front.... There are several German anti-aircraft camps to the South of Madrid. A German General is in Seville under the direct orders of General Franco.... It must be understood that foreign aid is essential to the completion of General Franco's plans." So essential is it that only the other day Herr Hitler was reported to be wondering whether or no he should send over a full army corps. Fascist assistance began even before the beginning of the revolt. But it was being suppressed by Britain. It is only

A WELCOME MOVE

His Royal Highness Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan, the Afghan War Minister, has recently returned home from an extensive tour of Europe, specially Soviet Russia and the Muslim countries. The tour and an account of it, in the Afghan paper "Islah", appear now to have caused a stir in New Delhi. A Delhi message refers specially to the fact that "His Royal Highness was in Iraq at the time of the recent "coup d'etat' there". And the possibility of a closer understanding between Afghanistan and the other Muslim countries is also mentioned in a non-committal manner. The possibility is as desirable as the dislike of it on the part of Delhi or rather Whitehall is intelligible. And we earnestly hope it will materialise in such a way as to consolidate the independence of these countries and promote the interests of Asia.

FARMANAND ON CONGRESS

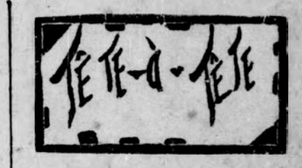
Presiding over the Sind Provincial Hindu Conference, Bhai Parmananda indulged in the luxury of another bitter attack on Congress, its policy, its programme, non-co-operation, satyagraha and so on. This attack does not deserve much notice beyond congratulations to the political Ulysses of Lahore on having at least reached his spiritual home. But we want to note just two things. Bhaiji accused Congress of trying to achieve communal unity at the expense of Hindus and to betray Hindu interests and the Hindu community. The facts that the Congress is virulently abused and maligned by both Hindu and Muslim communalists and that both of them are boosted and patronised by the Anglo-Indian Press with equal enthusiasm and sympathy prove the 'bona fides' of the Congress and justify its genuine nationalism. Bhai Parmanand, secondly, attacked Jawaharlal Nehru for his "utopian theories" which are not "practical politics". It is a compliment to the Congress President, for, it confirms his "utopian" thesis that communalism cannot face the challenge of economic realism.

DR. JAFRY SPEAKS

It is amusing to note that Dr. S. N. A. Jafry, the Deputy Director of the Government Publicity Bureau, has added himself to the ranks of eminent and distinguished critics of the Congress. We do not know how Congress and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru will react to his opinions about them—perhaps not at all. But we do sincerely advise him that when he emerges out of the mysterious darkness of the Publicity Bureau in his own person he should leave political propaganda behind. Then he will be better able to do his more congenial job which is his real "metier" and to which he should stick. If, however, he must pronounce on Indian politics, the anonymity of the Publicity Bureau offers enough and ready medium for gratifying his desire. Why, he can even book space for a couple of chapters in that world famous marvel of authoritative history, the "Moral and Material Progress of India."

APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

We trust there will be prompt and enthusiastic response to the special appeal of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to the students who were successful at the last matriculation examination to help the Congress in the election work for a few weeks. Indeed, the appeal deserves response from the student community in general. Students have often, in their conferences, expressed their desire to do national service and we have no doubt but the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference, which is to meet at Vile Parle during the week-end, will pass resolutions embodying such a desire. Just at present students who have any spare time cannot do better than act as Congress volunteers for election work in their neighbourhoods. Such work, apart from its utility to the Congress, has a great educative value which students who have any experience of it will readily realise.



WITHOUT COMMENT

In Great Britain, 339,538 new houses were built during the year ended September 30, this figure being 10,000 above the previous best, according to the Ministry of Health returns. Over 45,000 slum houses were cleared, being 50 per cent. above 1935. Building activity promises to continue briskly, though Scotland complains of a deficiency of skilled workers.

—Ministry of Health report on British Government's housing programme.

* * * *

Subash Bose, says a Calcutta report, has been x-rayed in Calcutta Medical College.

We hope the result will be more satisfactory than his x-rays conducted in absentia by Sir Henry Craik, Sir N. N. Sircar, etc., etc.

* * * *

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri does'nt like New Delhi which he calls "nothing but an abode of officials"

Great stir, we trust, has been created in the Abode, permanent inmates wondering how and why such a congenial milieu should have annoyed their distinguished half-colleague.

* * * *

Mr. Sastri declared that New Delhi was "artificially created by a proclamation in 1911".

Language Mr. Sastri, language. Don't let's forget constitutional propriety, etiquette and reverence.

* * * *

VICEROY'S GARDEN PARTY
Several Princes Attend
—Headlines.

No peasants were invited by India's rural Viceroy, because their presence would have spoiled the beauty of the paradox.

* * * *

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, who is holidaying in poor Bombay, very kindly gave an interview to Anglo-India where he "threw light on some of the important problems facing Sind...."

We thought it would be something excitingly autobiographical. We were disappointed.

* * * *

But not quite. The light that he did throw was fairly interesting and to a certain extent indirectly self-illuminating too.

Sir Shah Nawaz revealed that Congress will be able to capture four or five seats out of 60. And the Azad Muslim Party about three out of 35.

We hope you are dazzled.

* * * *

Having allowed Congress and the Azad Party more than 5 per cent. of the total representation, Sir Shah Nawaz threw a little weird light on the situation by declaring "95 per cent. of members will be returned as the result of their individual influence, irrespective of the party to which they belong". This outburst of candour was followed in due course by an optimistic boost of Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto's own Sind United Party!

Yes, we do think Sir Shah Nawaz didn't disappoint much.

* * * *

Vacancy In League Secretariat, says a Headline.

We should have thought the League itself was a vacancy.

* * * *

Italy will accept the Franco-British Non-Intervention move provided "countries sympathetic to the Madrid Government" give complete assurances of full loyalty to it.

Italy's sacrifice is admirable and we hope General Franco wouldn't mind, since as a matter of fact, it would leave Germany and Portugal alone in the field.

* * * *

ARTIST TAKES DRUG FOR SCIENCE
Pictures Painted Under Influence
—Headlines.

We did have a suspicion that art has something to do with drug and vice versa. Only we didn't say it for fear of that art addict, Kanaiyalal Vakil.

* * * *

"Dad, what is a traitor in politics?" asked the young hopeful.

"A traitor, my son," replied his father, "is a man who leaves our party and goes over to the other side."

"Well, then," persisted the boy, "what is a man who leaves his party and comes over to your side."

"That, my boy," said his parent, decidedly, "is a convert".

Don't Pamper Princes For Federation

PLEA FOR BOLD STAND BY MINISTERS

Liberals Urge Working Of Constitution For Mass Benefit

LUCKNOW, Dec. 31.

When to-day's proceedings in the National Liberal Federation commenced the Hall was again packed and those present also included a large number of peasants and Depressed Class people.

After passing the resolutions moved from the Chair, regretting King George V's death regretting renouncing of the throne by King Edward VIII, offering homage to King George VI and regretting Liberal Party's losses, the Federation took up the resolution dealing with the New Constitution.

WORK THE ACT.

The resolution reiterated the Federation's considered opinion that the Constitution embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935 is extremely unsatisfactory and altogether unacceptable. It is not merely utterly inadequate but is retrogade in many respects. It includes features obnoxious to Indian National opinion. Nevertheless it has to be utilised to the best advantage of the people for an amelioration of their social and economic condition and accelerating the pace of further constitutional advance to Dominion Status. The resolution further expresses the earnest hope that in the elections to the new Provincial Legislatures, the electors will return Nationalist candidates, who will neither attempt the impossible nor prefer sectional interests to National, but will do the best for the well-being and advancement of the people as a whole.

WHEN MINISTERS SHOULD RESIGN.

The resolution expresses the opinion that in the Constitution of Ministers and in the actual working of the Government, Governors in the Provinces should not further whittle down such meagre concessions as the Act has made to the Indian demands; but if Governors use their powers so as to impede the political or the economic progress of the country, the Ministers should resign their offices.

DON'T YIELD TO PRINCES.

The resolution further urges that no concession should be made to Princes in the course of negotiations, not going on, as regards establishment of Federation which is calculated to increase still more the powers of Princes at the expense of the Federal Government.

The Federation unanimously passed this resolution as also another resolution dealing with reforms in Indian States.

The resolution on Indians Overseas is under discussion.

RIGHTS FOR ALL CLASSES.

The Liberal Federation to-day passed a resolution stating that in view of the keenly distressing poverty of the mass of people in India and the acute state of unemployment, specially among the educated middle class, the Federation is convinced of the necessity of bold and far-reaching measures of social and economic amelioration which would recognise the legitimate rights of all classes. Such measures alone could ensure ordered progress. The resolution emphasised the imperative need of the widest diffusion of education, agricultural improvement, industrial development and commercial expansion.

The next resolution viewed with concern the tendency for receiving higher education.

GOVT. BLAMED

By another resolution the Federation condemned the continued unresponsiveness of the Government to the repeated demand for nationalisation of the Army in India by a rapid increase of the facilities for training Indians as officers and by the gradual but steady reduction of British Garrison. The Government's unfavourable attitude is more objectionable as the advance of India to Self-Government is held up on the plea of unreadiness of Indians to assume responsibility for the defence of the country—the unreadiness for which the whole responsibility lies on the British Government. The resolution further urged the recruitment to army should be thrown out to all provinces and all communities and a wider expansion of University Training Corps, and strongly objected to the exclusion of Indians from the Auxiliary Force and reaffirmed the grave concern at the continued maintenance of military expenditure at a level which is neither just to the Indian taxpayer, nor is within his capacity to bear and which further accounts for the present very high level of taxation and lack of funds for financing schemes of social reform and economic development.

REPEAL REPRESSIVE ACTS.

The Liberal Federation passed a resolution relating to Repressive Legislation and Andamans. It protested against Criminal Law Amendment Act and several provincial Special Powers Acts, which continued to remain on the Statute Book and perpetuate or prolong extraordinary powers. The legitimate liberty of the Press and public had been seriously menaced by these Acts and the Federation urged their immediate repeal.

The Federation protested against the continued detention of suspected persons without trial leading to wide-spread dissatisfaction and urged their release or judicial trial and recorded emphatic protest against Government's policy in reviving Andamans as a penal settlement for political offenders, despite assurances given by Government.

NEXT SESSION.

After seven hours sitting to-day the Liberal Federation concluded its session late in the evening. It passed 14 resolutions and decided to hold its next session at Calcutta during Christmas in 1937.

The Federation has elected its Council for the next year.

Immediately after the conclusion of the session, the Council of the Federation met to discuss the financial questions.—A. P.

STEAMERS COLLIDE

"Manipur" Badly Holed Sequel To "Shropshire" Striking Her

PORT SAID, Dec. 31.

Passenger motor vessel "Shropshire" from Liverpool to Rangoon going into moorings struck "Manipur" bound from Calcutta for New York. The latter was anchored at the time. "Shropshire" was slightly damaged and she proceeded without repairing. "Manipur" was badly holed and temporary repairs will require about ten days.—Reuter.

ROAD CASUALTIES IN BRITAIN

Heavier Figures For 1936; But Speed Limit Held Salutary

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Casualties on British roads in 1936 were heavier than in previous year according to figures issued by the Ministry of Transport. In 1936, 6,489 were killed and 225,689 injured compared to 6,522 and 218,798 respectively in 1935.

Mr. Hore-Belisha, however, explains that the satistics for 1936 are more complete than ever before and include minor accidents hitherto unrecorded. The Minister considers that the figures vindicate the imposition of thirty-mile hour speed limit because they show accidents are less severe. The increase in injuries is little over 3 per cent. whereas the increase in motor vehicles since 1935 is six per cent.

Net addition to number of motor vehicles on roads has been at the rate of 450 vehicles every day for the last two years.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT IN HEART OF C. P.

Appeals To Public To Vote For Congress Candidates Only

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 31.

While returning from Faizpur Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, visited certain places of Northern Central Provinces in connection with election campaign.

He addressed crowded meetings at Itarsi, Hoshangabad, Timarni, Semri, Babai, Pipariya and Sohagpur to-day where after delivering the Congress message he appealed to the public to support and return Congress candidates in a majority.

After visiting Seoni Sub-Division he is expected here by road to-morrow evening. Elaborate arrangements are afoot here to accord him a rousing reception. He will be Seth Govind Das's guest and will be presented with a civic address by the Jubbulpore Municipality.—United Press.

CREDITABLE TO MAHARASHTRA

Mr. Nariman On The "Glorious Success" Of Congress Session

JALGAON, Dec. 31.

Taking the opportunity of the presence of several Congress leaders in Jalgaon, who had come here to visit the famous Ajantha Caves, an election meeting was organised here last night, with Mr. K. F. Nariman as President. The lecturers, who included Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, a sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Rukmini Laxmipathi and Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, exhorted the public to vote for the Congress candidates in the coming elections, as the Congress was the only party in the country which had been fighting for independence during the last fifty years.

Mr. Nariman said that the Faizpur Congress was a glorious success in spite of several handicaps. This was creditable to Maharashtra in general and Khandesh in particular. The principal speaker, Gangadharrao Deshpande, deplored the fact that differences existed in Maharashtra alone when they had been composed all over the country. He vehemently opposed the charge levelled against Congress by Sanatanists that the Congress was out to destroy religion The speaker said that religion was a corner stone laid by Gandhiji in the present fight for independence and challenged anyone to show a single Congress resolution which attempted the destruction of religion.

The whole party proceeded to Bombay last night.—A. P.

"EVERYTHING FOR GERMANY"

Hitler's New Year Message To Army: Obey Eternal Watchword

BERLIN, Dec. 31.

"A momentous year in the history of Germany's armed forces has come to an end. Our regiments again stand on the Rhine" says Herr Hitler in the New Year message to the German Army.

The message concludes with an exhortation to the Army to continue to obey in the New Year the eternal watchword "Everything for Germany".

Gen. Goering as the head of the Four-Year Plan has issued a New Year message ordering "Fullspeed ahead for safeguarding German honour and German life".—Reuter.

SHAUKAT ALI IN PUNJAB

Pleads For United Work

LAHORE, Dec. 31.

"I am glad to be able to come to the Punjab as the position of the Punjab is not only difficult but unique. Mr. Jinnah rightly characterised it as an official-ridden province and it is emphatically so as far as the Muslims are concerned. The Muslim League candidates are faring well in all provinces of India but in the Punjab election campaign is dominated by official supporters," said Maulana Shaukat Ali in the course of an interview to the "United Press" on his arrival here to-day in connection with election campaign.

NEED FOR UNITY.

Stressing the need of all progressive groups joining hands to weed out the reactionaries, Maulana Shaukat Ali said:—

"It is pity that amongst Muslims progressive groups have been split up and they are wasting their strength against each other. I have come to the province to give a message from the rest of India which is doing its best to unite the Muslims for the common cause of progress and understanding among different groups."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

With regard to the proposal of summoning a Convention, Maulana Shaukat Ali said that the idea was good, but one had to wait for further light as to how things would be arranged.

On the office acceptance issue the Maulana was definite that progressive groups must accept office. He thought that it was absurd to leave it to hands of incompetent selfish reactionaries after winning the elections.

He concluded:—

"My one mission here is to make my old Muslim co-workers come together again and I dream further that all Hindu and Muslim masses would come together."—United Press.

Upper Chamber Electorate Will Gain By Voting For Congress

Swadeshi Movement Can Force Govt. To Protect Their Commerce And Industry

The Propaganda Committee Secretary of the Bombay City Congress Parliamentary Committee writes:

There is no class of people in India who stand to gain more if India has a National Government than the moneyed class and the intellectual class. These two classes compose the bulk of the electorate of the Upper Chamber. If only these two classes identify themselves with the National Movement, they will have all they are getting under the present Government and much more. They will have a much greater say in the affairs of the country than they have at present.

BASELESS FEARS.

All the phantastic fears about the Congress turning Socialist are baseless. The talk about the Congress depriving the vested interests of their right is born of the wicked imagination of the country's enemies. In his Presidential address at Faizpur Pandit Jawaharlal has said:—

"The Congress stands to-day for full democracy in India and fights for a democratic state, not for socialism".

The Congress does not at all stand for expropriation Pandit Jawaharlal himself has assured landlords that even he stands for due compensation to be given for any change in the status and privileges of landlords. Even under the present alien Government landlords have to submit to the superior rights of the state subject to the condition of compensation. The Congress as an organisation has not gone even as far as Pandit Jawaharlal.

The changes proposed in the land tenure by the Congress are only such as are equitable and necessitated by changing circumstances. In every country land tenures have changed from time to time and the vested interests have themselves co-operated in making the required changes. The Indian National Congress does not propose anything else and, what is more, relies on the humanity of the landlords in converting them to the just view held by the Congress. Being pledged to Non-violence the Congress cannot even think of rushing any minority.

UNDER CONGRESS GOVT.

The most important advantage which the moneyed Indians stand to gain from the Congress Government in India is that owing to the reduced burden of taxation, the poverty stricken people will have more money in their hands and will be better purchasers than at present. Indian Commerce and Industry mainly depend on the Inland market and that organisation, whose policy will result in making the vast population "better purchasers", must be supporting by the moneyed interests even on selfish grounds.

It will have to be admitted by every Indian in his senses that, but for the Swadeshi Movement Indian industrialists and capitalists would have been nowhere. Even the occasion for asking protection from Government would not have arisen but for the Swadeshi Movement and the entire credit for the Swadeshi Movement goes to the Indian National Congress.

The Congress expects all the candidates put up by this National Body to be returned to the Upper Chamber.

Soviet Acquiesce In Non-Intervention

But Hold Italian And German Men With Franco Are Not Volunteers

MOSCOW Dec. 30

The claim to possess information showing that the Germans and Italians fighting for Franco are not volunteers is advanced by the Soviet Government in expressing readiness to agree conditionally to British and French proposal to ban despatch of volunteers to Spain.

M. Litvinoff in reply to the Anglo-French Note says that recently the rebel forces were replenished by large numbers of German and Italian citizens who arrived in masses aboard special vessels.

The manner of the recruitment of these citizens, their armaments and despatch by steamers, in no way permitted it to be said that this was a case of volunteer movement.—Reuter.

Soviet Accepts Non-Intervention Proposals

LONDON Dec. 30

Replies are still awaited from Germany, Italy and Portugal to the Anglo-French request for a general prohibition on the sending of foreigners to Spain.

The Soviet Union's reply to the proposal was handed yesterday to the British Ambassador at Moscow, Lord Chiltson, and the French Ambassador.

The reply constitutes acceptance in principle of the proposals.

The conditions attached to acceptance provide that similar steps be taken by the other powers to whom the request has been addressed, and that all should agree to an effective system of control.—B. O. W.

REBEL SUPPLIES BLOWN UP.

MADRID, Dec. 31.

Thirty-five coaches filled with insurgent troops and supplies from Talavera for the Madrid front, were blown up by dynamite mines laid by Government troops in the Aranjuez sector to the south of Madrid, according to a Government communique.—Reuter.

Gas Mask Experiments In Madrid Hospital

MADRID, December 31.

Prof. Haldane of the London University has been conducting gasmask experiments in Madrid Hospital with a view to finding a simple and effective mask suitable for civilians.—Reuter.

"Manaar" Fire Extinguished

LISBON, Dec. 31.

The fire on s.s. "Manaar" has been extinguished and she will discharge from tweendeck and No. 3 hold continuously.

"Manaar" owners latest message from Lisbon states that fire is under control and she is discharging from hold No. 3 continuously. —Reuter.

GERMAN REPLY TO ANGLO-FRENCH NOTE

Attitude Towards Ban On Volunteers For Spain

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, Dec. 31.

The draft of the German reply to Anglo-French notes on banning of volunteers to Spain has been prepared and it is believed its gist was communicated to the British and French Ambassadors, when they called on Herr Von Neurath this morning.

TEN MILLION STERLING SHIP-BUILDING PLANS

Cunard White Star Line Constructing 40 Thousand Ton Liner

LONDON, Dec. 31.

New Atlantic liner of between thirty and forty thousand tons will be built at Birkenhead for Cunard White Star Line.

It is understood it will be the first Cammelv Llairds have built since "Samaria" in 1920.

It will be an improved type of Britannic and Georgic and less than half the size of Queen Mary.

Cunard White Star are planning to reorganise the fleet by building eight or more new liners at a total cost of about ten million sterling which will be used to capture North Atlantic traffic.

SEQUEL TO BAN ON PROCESSION

Arya Samajists Abandon Sankirtan Pheri

LAHORE, Dec. 31.

Considerable resentment has been caused in the Arya Samajist circles here due to police intervention in a Sankirtan pheri organised in connection with the Shraddhanand Day celebrations.

Prior to taking a procession in this connection the police authoties asked the organisers to take licence as since the Sikh-Muslim riots of last December processions are under ban. The Arya Samaj leaders explained to the police authorities that it was not a procession but only a Sankirtan Pheri but the authorities did not agree to that view.

The Arya Samaj leaders sought to approach the District Magistrate and other higher authorities but they not being available the Sankirtan Pheri was abandoned under protest.—United Press.

TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR MAIL

Experimental Flights Will Start Soon

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

"The next big problem looming, ahead is the bridging of the Atlantic by a regular air service, linking up Great Britain with Canada and the United States," declared Brigadier Sir Frederick Williamson, Director of Postal Service, lecturing at the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall.

"Provisional arrangements have been made between the Government concerned, and it is hoped that experimental flights will shortly begin," he said.

"But experiment is one thing and regular practical operation another. Other countries are in the field, and varying methods are being tried out; and he will be a bold man who tries to fix the precise date on which a regular mail and passenger service between Europe and North America will be a realised fact, or who ventures to say whether the aeroplane or the airship will ultimately hold the field for long trans-oceanic flights."—Reuter.

NEW AMERICAN GOLF RULES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

The U. S. G. A. announces that from January 1, 1938 a number of clubs will be allowed each a player and the match will be limited to fourteen. The change effected means an amendment to the Preamble of the rules of golf making it read the "game of golf consists of the ball being played with clubs (not exceeding 14) in number". The decision has been taken after conversations between the representatives of the Rules Committee of the Royal ancient which it is understood will make a similar recommendation at the general meeting of the club next May.

U. S. G. A. explain the limiting of clubs will restore individual shotmaking, increase skill of players, reduce time taken in each round, relieve caddies of unfair (In early days players altered the swing for different shots but now they take a different club, thus minimising skill). Burdens and give players equal chance no matter what income.

The rule is likely to have objections from amateurs and professionals. Leading players carry 18 to 25 at present.

Extremes are Bobby Jones 16 clubs Scotty Campbell (Walker Cup Player) 32 clubs.

KING GEORGE'S NEW YEAR GREETINGS

LONDON, December 31.

The King has issued New Year greeting, sending to all peoples of the Empire warmest wishes for their welfare and happiness. He states:—

In succeeding to the throne, I follow my father who had won for himself an abiding place in the hearts of his peoples and my brother whose brilliant qualities gave promise of another historic reign—a reign cut short in circumstance upon which, from their very sadness, none of us would wish to dwell.

I realise to the full the responsibilities of my noble heritage. I shoulder them with all the more confidence in the knowledge that the queen and my mother, Queen Mary, are at my side. Throughout my life it will be my constant endeavour to strengthen the foundation of mutual trust and affection on which the relations between the sovereign and the peoples of the British Empire so happily rest.

I ask your help towards the fulfilment of this purpose and I know I don't ask in vain. To repeat the words used by my dear father at the time of his Silver Jubilee, my wife and I dedicate ourselves for all time to your service and pray God may give us guidance and strength to follow the path that lies before us. —Reuter.

OLD CHECKS GO WITH OLD YEAR

New Year Opens With Free Field For World's Naval Re-armaments

LONDON, Dec. 31.

After midnight to-night there will be theoretically no check upon increases in world navies. Britain will herald New Year to-morrow by laying down at Birkenhead and on the Tyne keels of two new battleships, "Prince of Wales" and "King George V." No ceremony will accompany the beginning of the first battleships laid down in Britain since 1922.

Two treaties affecting major Naval Powers expire with 1936. They are the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922 and London Naval Treaty of 1930. Only Part 4 of the London Treaty, governing the conduct of submarines in war time will remain in force. No other international agreement remains except the London Naval Treaty of 1936, which is more limited in scope and becomes effective to-morrow. Hitherto only the United States has given ratification to this treaty, but Britain and France are expected to follow suit in January.—Reuter.

POPE'S HEALTH IMPROVES

To Attend Midnight Mass "To See New Year In"

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 31.

The Pope had a rather better night with less pain and his general condition is unchanged.

He decided to see the New Year in to-night and will be awakened shortly before midnight to attend the midnight Mass in an improvised chapel next door to his bedroom.

He will lie in an arm-chair during the Mass and will afterwards wish happiness to his Secretaries and Cardinal Pacelli.

The fact that his doctor has consented to it should His Holiness is better.—Reuter.

Carol's Ex-Queen To Wed Heir To "Czars"

The ex-Queen Helen of Rumania, who divorced her husband because of his associations with Madame Lupescu, is reported to be considering a new marriage.

The prospective bridegroom is Grand Duke Druitri Parlovitch, who is now a champagne salesman. He is the nephew and heir of Grand Duke Cyril, who in turn is heir to the Russian Throne, should it be restored.

The prospective bridegroom, the reports add, is awaiting divorce from his wife, Princess Ilyniski, formerly Miss Emery, 32-year-old daughter of an American magnate, who left 40,000,000 dollars in 1928.

PROSPEROUS EMPIRE

Australian Premier's Broadcast

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CANBERRAS, Dec. 31.

Premier Lyons in the new-year's eve broadcast declared that unity and co-operation of the Empire was never stronger than at present. He forecast that the forthcoming Imperial Conference in London would show unanimity regarding Defence and Trade which would further advance the prosperity and progress of the Empire.

England's Example For India

HOME INDUSTRIES MUST BE PROTECTED

"National Economism" Is Indispensable, Says Sir T. V. R. Achariar

India is the home of lost causes and forsaken beliefs of other parts of the world; and 'Free Trade' often masquerades under strange forms. Make no mistake, in a country like India, where many industries are in their infancy, protection is often an indispensable condition of their existence. Protection is the first step but certainly not the last! said Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar opening the second Indian Industries Fair at the Reclamation on Thursday evening.

How To Stop Rot

He sounded a note of warning that it was not far off, when agriculture would lose its premier place and will swell the ranks of the unemployed along with the educated unemployed and Industries well-protected alone could stem the tide of unemployment and when even England had to take to tariffs and rationalisation. National economism could alone stem the rot.

Several prominent Congressmen and citizens were present at the function.

It would be a shame not to encourage 'Swadeshi' for any Indian, said Mr. Tairsee welcoming Sir Vijayaraghavachariar.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar said:—

An Exhibition of the products of Home Industries has a special value in India, where the distances are great, the art of publicity is imperfectly developed and many of the makers are men of small means working small concerns in small places.

I had to organise during the War an All-India Exhibition of Indian-made goods, and as a part of the work of organisation compile a catalogue of the exhibits. When I came to prepare the subject-index to the catalogue, it was amazing to discover how under the stimulus of the protection afforded by war conditions, a vast array of indigenous substitutes was being manufactured. It was deplorable when once peace came, and normal trade relations were resumed, that the skill and enterprise temporarily aroused were allowed to die out.

DUTY OF MINISTERS

Exhibitions like these regularly held are of great value in this process of conversion. Now that Provincial Autonomy is in sight, I think it should be one of the important tasks of the new ministers to assist in developing the formation of district associations which should be charged with the duty of helping the development of small industries.

The spirit of encouragement of home industries is abroad; it should be caught and utilised in institutions of a permanent character. The great thing is to insure the small handi-crafts worker a living wage. In some countries of Europe the State make a grant for this purpose.

ENGLAND'S EXAMPLE

The last century was the age of "laissez faire" when we were nourished on the pure word of the doctrine of Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill, and believed that the brotherhood of man and the federation of the world were in sight.

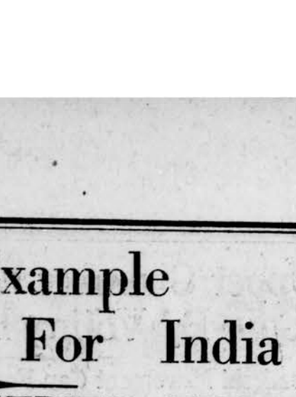
The war came and blew the splendid vision out of existence like the baseless fabric of a gorgeous dream. We do not live in the age of Cobden and Bright. We live in the age of Dr. Schacht and Mr. Walter Elliot.

Even England, the traditional home of free trade, has deserted the practice of free trade. In the attempt to produce in England things which could be more cheaply imported from countries better fitted to produce them, the Government is making subsidies to the farmers on a scale which would stagger us in India.

What is still more astonishing is the way in which the mild Englishman of the present generation stands in peace time a system of State control of industries and of State regulation of prices, which his father would not have tolerated. It is not so long ago that powerful political parties were turned out of power for venturing to talk of tampering with the Englishman's precious heritage of free trade.

INDIA'S GREATER NEED.

The point that I wish to make is that if in a highly industrialised country like England it is considered wise and expedient to help agriculture and animal husbandry by special protective measures on the part of the State, by a parity of reasoning, in a country like India which industrially speaking is still backward, similar treatment is required to foster its industries. Not that I do not recognise that agriculture is the



Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, who will perform the opening ceremony of Indian Industries Fair in Bombay this evening.

predominant industry of the country. I quite see that. I go further. As far as my imagination can peer into the future, I see no time when agriculture will cease to occupy the first place in the country's economic life. I am not one of those who are ashamed of the fact that India is one of the world's largest producers of raw materials.

On the other hand it is the strength of our country that she is able to produce such a large range of raw materials. Look at the way in which the "have-not" countries like Germany and Italy urge their claim to colonies on the score that they cannot without them get their essential raw products.

MENACE OF "EXPLOSION."

But the rate at which the population of India is growing and the fact that on the average there is not more than an acre and a half of land growing capable of growing food crops per individual, make it is imperative that more agricultural occupations should be found. One of the members of the Government of India referred the other day to the "explosion" which he apprehended if the Universities went on producing graduates for whom employment could not be discovered. The danger is greater if you add to the rank of the unemployed men from the country-side.

An advantage in the case of India is that there is no conflict of interests between town and village, between the agriculturist and industrialist. In fact, except perhaps in parts of Northern India, the dividing line between the townsman and the villager is faint, I know that in Madras the townsman is at heart a villager. The growth of towns, the growth of industries, are factors helpful to the agriculturist. He finds in them a market for the produce of his kitchen garden and of his live stock.

WANTED BOLD POLICY.

As Lord Linlithgow said the other day, economic nationalism has come to stay. At any rate, far from seeing the beginning of the end of it, we see it going on from strength to strength. It is time that India to embarked on a bold industrial policy backed by all the resources of the State.

My valued friends, Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas and Sir H. P. Mody, have told us in the last few weeks how the rise of the sugar industry in the country has disproved the notion that used to be current of the "shyness" of capital and lack of enterprise on the part of our captains of industry. The money which would otherwise have gone out of India, principally to Java has fructified in the pockets of the people of this country.

I quote the sugar case as a "pointer" of the policy which should be adopted if the industrialisation of the country is desired.

But India is the home of the lost causes and forsaken beliefs of other parts of the world; and free trade often masquerades under strange forms. It has been put as an objection to the policy of protection that it has promoted inefficiency in the sugar industry

WHAT PROTECTION CAN DO.

Granting for the sake of argument that there has been inefficiency, would that be an argument against giving protection? The only alternative was to leave the industry to its fate, and it is notorious and officially admitted that if Government had not come to the rescue and asked the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at its inaugural meeting in 1929 to investigate the case and suggest a speedy remedy the sugar industry in India would have collapsed. Would you say that you would have either an absolutely perfectly ordered industry or none at all?

And is it only protected industries that are inefficient? How about the Lancashire Textile industry which grew up in the course of a century and for which it used to be claimed that it was built up by private effort without any artificial propping up by the State? Has it not required drastic rationalisation?

OTHER MEASURES.

Make no mistake. I do not say that measures other than protection are not required to build up a sound industry either of the big factory kind or of the small cottage variety. But in a country like India where many industries are still in their infancy, protection is often an indispensible condition of their existence. Protection is the first step, but certainly not the last.

Indian News From Here And There

REWARDS FOR OUTLAWS' ARRESTS

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Dec. 31.

The Police Commissioner announces that a reward of Rs. 300 for effecting an arrest of Ummarkhan Sherkhan and two-hundred each for the arrest of Samsherkhan Sulkankhan and Foonja Alaw. All the three were responsible for a number of outlawries in Kadi and Kalol talukas of the Mehsana District.

"Place Of Agriculture In Rural Uplift"

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, (By Mail.)

Under the auspices of the Baroda Economic Association, Mr. R. G Allan, the Commissioner of Agriculture, delivered a lecture on "the place of agriculture in rural uplift," under the presidentship of Mr. S. V. Mukerjea.

Mr. Allan described how the steady increase of town population, development of industries and change in transport changed the outlook of an agriculturist. He stressed the need for close collaboration between farming and marketing, need of intensive research, better farming societies and seed and sales organisation for improving agricultural conditions.

Mr. S. V. Mukerjea stated that true rural uplift could be achieved through people and emphasised the need of an intensive study of local economic problems.

Medical Student Drowned

(From Our Correspondent.)
BIJAPUR, Dec. 31.

Kashinath Thite a L. C. P. S. student, Poona was drowned in Bhutnal tank yesterday when he had been here for site-seeing. He went into the tank to swim but was drowned.

Bound Over To Keep Good Behaviour

(From Our Correspondent.)
BIJAPUR, Dec. 31.

Soman Gowda Patil Bilgi District Local Board member and President, Taluka Local Board, and Sunag Nayak have been bound over by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to keep the peace and be of good behaviour in the Chapter Case judgment.

Kaira High School Silver Jubilee

(From Our Correspondent.)
KAIRA, (By Mail.)

The programme of the E. M High-School, Silver Jubilee celebrations, which was inaugurated on the Wilson Grand last Friday ended after five days Sjt. Suwant Vyas, Shah and Rathod showed good form in cricket and earned encomium from the spectators. Then came garbas, dialogues, etc., some of the roles were well executed. The musical direction was well in the hands of Sjt. N. C. Parikh. The dramatic programme ended with a brief speech by Sjt. C. C. Parikh. The unfortunate feature of this day's programme was the arrangement of seats in open air and hence cold wave effected the spectators badly.

Some past students of the school sent congratulatory messages for the occasion.

Indian Science Congress

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 31.

The Indian Science Congress session commences on January 2 at the Town Hall under the presidency of Mr. Venkatraman from Madras. Delegates are arriving.

Mandlik Prizeman

(From Our Correspondent.)
BIJAPUR, Dec. 31.

Mr. V. M. Inamdar, B.A. (Hons.) Clerk District Court, has been awarded the Mandlik Prize of the Bombay University for essay on "Heroines" in Sanskrit Drama. He receives Rs. 100.

Civic Reception To Bhai Parmanand

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Dec. 31.

The Sind Hindu Conference opened this morning at Sukkur under the presidency of Bhai Parmanand who on his arrival yesterday was taken in a procession. The Municipality presented an address to him eulogising his services for the community.

Replying to the address Bhai Parmanand urged the Municipality to perform the duty both the country and to the nation and expressed satisfaction with the Sukkur Municipality for doing their best in serving the Harijan.

Baroda State Assembly Session Postponed

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Dec. 31.

The second session of the Baroda State's Representatives Assembly was postponed from 18th January to March 4th.

Absconding Mother And Daughter Traced And Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Dec. 31.

News received from Dehgam in the Mehsana District that after eleven years of strennuous search, mother escaping with her married daughter was arrested in Poona and brought to Dehgam.

Nunu Sanchioni, the Soprano of the Italian Opera who will sing tonight by public request.

STOCK EXCHANGE INQUIRY

No Transplanting Of Foreign System To Bombay, Says Chief

That the outlook for trade, for the new year is very favourable and that Tariff barriers and quotas will show a tendency to lower down, was the prophesy made by Mr. W. B. Morison, Chairman of the Bombay Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, who arrived in Bombay on Thursday night by the s.s. "Mooltan".

The Committee has been appointed by the Bombay Government to inquire into the working of the Stock Exchange and suggest any reforms that may be needed to improve the working of the Stock Exchange. Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala and Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy are the two other members of the Committee. The Committee will be assisted by Mr. L. H. Pannel, one of the secretaries of the London Stock Exchange.

Mr. Morison arrived in Bombay by the s.s. "Mooltan" which came into port after 11 p.m. on Thursday night. Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the local Stock Exchange had already sent him a welcome by radio to which Mr. Morison had suitably replied.

HIS TASK

Interviewed on board the ship, Mr. Morison said that he had come to learn first, and then, if he could, to advise the Bombay Government to set right any wrongs that may exist. He hoped that it would be possible to take all evidence, written and oral, inside of six weeks. He also hoped to be able to draw up a report before he left India, but added that he must consult his fellow-members before fixing up a programme.

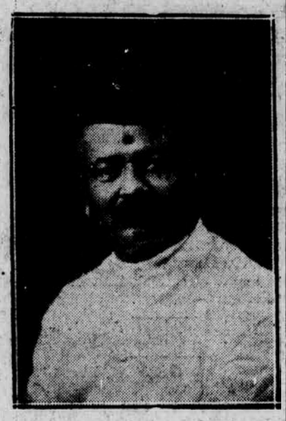
Mr. Morison said that he had seen Stock Exchanges in various places like London, New York, Berlin, Amsterdam, etc., but in his opinion the form of administration in London was the best. That did not mean according to him, that the same system could be transported to Bombay or any other place without reference to local conditions.

Touching the problem of speculation Mr. Morison said that they had their safeguards in London, to check undue and unwise speculation. But their rules were laid very broad and they relied on the experience of their members not to accept risks which no reasonable businessman would take.

PROSPERITY OUTLOOK

Asked about the general prospects of trade and commerce he said that from the point of view of India and Great Britain, the rise in commodity prices was a reflection of the revaluation of gold which had been released by the action of the franc. He expected that the purchasing power of millions of individuals producing primary commodities would be materially increased leading to an increase in the nations' trade

Apart from any political and sociological forces in Europe, which he could not foresee, he was distinctly of the opinion that trade would look up in the year 1937 and tariff barriers would show a tendency to scale down.



Mr. Shantaram Narayan Patil, President of the first session of the Pathare Kshatriya Education Conference which opens at Dadar on Saturday.

HABIT OF POSING AS BACHELOR

Man Who Admitted Guilt Of Bigamy And Perjury, Awarded 18 Months' R. I.

Addressing a man who, at Manchester Assizes, pleaded guilty to charges of bigamy and perjury, Mr. Justice Lawrence told him, "You have made yourself liable to be sentenced to seven years' penal servitude."

The prisoner concerned, Jack Douglas, (38,) salesman of Manchester was however, relieved to hear his lordship sentence him to 18 months' hard labour only.

It was related for the prosecution that Douglas was legally married in 1919, but only lived with his wife for a month. There were no children of the marriage.

In 1922 he met a Miss Ada Coster, and told her he was a bachelor. They went through a form of marriage, and three children had been born during the 12 years they lived as man and wife.

Douglas then deserted Miss Coster and the three children, and she obtained a maintenance order against him.

The charge of perjury, it was explained, related to an occasion in February last, when Douglas was courting another woman, Miss Alice Cropper and had given her an engagement ring.

Det.-Insp. Airey told the judge that Douglas, a native of Newcastle, had contracted a second bigamous marriage after deserting Miss Coster in 1934. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for that offence at Chester Assizes.

Unique Achievement For Indian Aviation

Chairman Of I. N. A. Reports Steady Progress Of Inland Flying Services

Speaking at the Annual Meeting of the Indian National Airways, Mr. R. E. Grant Govan, Chairman of the Board of Directors said:—

"From the separate profit and loss Account for April, May and June last, which has been introduced especially to show you how we have fared during those three months in the year under review to which the grant-in-aid applies, you will have noted with pleasure that we are able to show a balance on the right side. I should like you to realize, however, that this position has only been achieved by certain sacrifices on the part of those who are responsible for the conduct of the Company's business, to which a reference is made in the Report. We cannot yet by any means be said to have turned the corner, but if the Government of India, as we confidently hope, continue to assist us, I feel that some of the shade will be replaced by light in our picture in the future.

SEVERAL SERVICES SUSPENDED.

In the meantime we are pressing steadily forward, and as perhaps the extent of our activities is not fully appreciated even by those who are directly interested in the affairs of this Company, I should like to supplement the statistics which appear in the Report with just a few facts and figures. As you are aware, our Calcutta-Rangoon and Calcutta-Dacca services are temporarily in suspense, and our Rangoon Flying School has been closed, but our twice-weekly Lahore-Karachi Air Mail Service continues unostentatiously to feed the Empire Service at 100 per cent. regularity, we have complete charge of His Excellency the Viceroy's "Star of India" and the Government of India's Avro X—an indication of the confidence which Government places in our organisation—and our charter operations show a marked tendency to expansion as the public of India draws gradually but none the less surely, towards a fuller appreciation of the advantages of air transport.

HUGE MILEAGE.

During our comparatively short existence we have operated 14 aircraft, and in the fulfilment of the services to which I have just referred we have safely carried 7,481 passengers. We have flown for approximately 8,400 hours, covering a distance of about 800,000 miles and involving something like 6,000 departures and landings. These bald figures may convey little to you, but I can assure you that they are sufficiently large to indicate the efficiency, the activity and the strength of our organisation, especially when we bear in mind that this result has been achieved in the short space of two and half years without any mishap to either passengers or to crew.

UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT.

Even at the risk of blowing the Indian National Airways trumpet too much, I feel I must make a brief reference to the results achieved on our Lahore-Karachi Air Mail Service, the operation of which is for this country in some respects unique. The weather conditions on this route of 716 miles are frequently adverse, and although it is at present quite inadequately equipped for night flying a large amount of the flying has to take place regularly after sunset and before dawn in order to give the public a valuable saving for time in delivery and despatch of mails. It will, I am sure, interest you to know that a year's operation of this service involves no less than 435 hours of flying during darkness, the equivalent at our average speed of 100 miles per hour of 43,500 miles.

I am anxious that India and Indian aviation should receive due credit for this excellent performance under such difficult conditions, and the fact that two out of the three pilots at present engaged on this route are Indians bears testimony, if any is needed, to the ability of the Indian pilot, with adequate training and experience, to achieve the necessary high standard of efficiency. Our own Indian pilots in this route have proved themselves capable under all emergencies and have fully justified the confidence reposed in them by the company."

Proceeding he said:—

LIMITED FLYING OPERATION

"In a country, such as India, in which commercial aviation is comparatively speaking, still in its infancy, the main difficulty in the development of regular air services particularly in the provision of passenger travelling facilities, lies in the small amount of flying operation which it is possibly to achieve by comparison with the heavy costs involved in securing safety and efficiency. Quite naturally the individual passenger demands absolute safety for his person, combined with punctuality and regularity and a thoroughly efficient organisation. He does not expect that because only a few passengers are travelling or because only a small amount of flying is being done that there should be any corresponding reduction in the standard of efficiency. The essence of the successful operation of transport in any form lies in the availability of sufficient mileage over which to spread overhead charges, and whether this mileage be low or high a strong and sound organisation must be maintained.

"I am sure you will readily appreciate that it costs practically the same amount in respect of overheads and organisation to fly an aircraft either 10,000 miles or 50,000 miles in a year, and the point I wish to make is that the overhead charges necessary to secure safe and efficient operation remain constant irrespective of the fact that the amount of flying it is possible to do may fall far short of the capacity of the organisation."

INDIAN AND NATIONAL

Referring to the Indian National Airways he said:—

"I have heard it stated in political circles that Indian National Airways is neither 'Indian' nor 'National' and at the risk of wearying you I feel I must once again stress the Indian and the National character of this undertaking. It is a rupee company registered in India, and the large extent to which its capital is held by Indian interests is clearly indicated in the report which is now before you. In matters of staff we continue vigorously to pursue our policy of employing Indian personal in responsible posts to the fullest extent possible, and the Company's activities are guided by a Board of Directors of whom Indian business gentlemen form a majority. I think I can safely claim, moreover, that the minority of Europeans who sit on your Board are all extremely closely associated with the interests of this country.

Between the time the idea of an Indian State Air Service was abandoned and the formation of this Company I personally was heavily engaged in attempting to obtain for Indian National Airways a much larger interest in the Empire Route across Indian than it at present holds, and I can assure you that neither I nor my Board have ever slackened in our efforts to secure for India, by the establishment of a sound organisation such as Indian National Airways claims to be, a full share in the development of commercial aviation in this country."

HAKIM ABDUL RAZAK

Gold Medalist Diploma-holder of the Late World-Renowned Hakim Ajmal Khan of Delhi, Hakim to Karauli State and with his fifty years experience in medicine has arrived in Bombay After travelling through dangerous forests and mountains he has thoroughly studied the wondrous healing power of harmless Indian herbs. His knowledge is greatly supplemented by his meetings with pious Fakirs and experienced Sanyasis.

At a great expense, a herbal medical hall has been set up at Bandra for the immense relief of the suffering humanity.

If you are suffering from a very chronic disease like paralysis, phthisis, leprosy etc. and have been disappointed in the various treatments that you have received, you are hereby requested to consult us (Consultation Free) and it is hoped that you will be fully relieved of your trouble. Herbal medicines are comparatively cheaper.

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Whatever extensive and however long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed Particulars on request. KAMALA WORKS (B.C.), PANCHPOTA. (Bengal).

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Law Examiners

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently the channel through which budding lawyers have to go through in order to practice at the bar has been the object of spring-cleaning. Diversity of views has been expressed. It would interest the public to know as to what principles are followed in matters of the appointment of examiners for various law examinations. The examiners should be judiciously appointed, without any fear of favour—looking only to their seniority, experience at the bar, esteem in which they are held by their clients and their practical ability to examine, 'viva voce' I would go plumb for seniors of Bombay Small Causes Court and Police Courts who have no axe to grind and to whom it matters very little if there be any influx or inroad in the profession which would be in the interest of a junior examiner to stem, dam and obstruct. On the whole the present system of appointing examiners whose names are never heard of for consecutive examinations is not satisfactory. It is also striking that no one has ever thought of making the suggestion of giving the examinees an opportunity of exhibiting their forensic abilities in a 'viva voce' test, the early introduction of which in the ensuing Advocate's (A.S.) examination I strongly advocate.—Yours, etc.,

Y. P. BHAGHAT.

Journalists In Gujarat

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have several times stressed the need of a central organisation for journalists in Gujarat. In Baroda, after about three months' spade work, I was successful in the formation of a Baroda Journalists' Association because of the willing co-operation of every journalist. The time has come when journalists must organise themselves into unions for (1) progress and development of journalism, (2) preservation of journalistic independence, (3) removal of common difficulties and afeguarding the interests, and (4) for the enhancement of the dignity and status of profession. Places like Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot and Dohad are prominent in news and the journalists of these places must now organise themselves into an association. Let us hope that the guardians of public cause begin to champion their own cause.—Yours, etc.,

BHIKHALAL B. KAPASI.

Baroda, Dec. 29.

"Muslims And Assembly Elections"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with interest the letters appearing in your issues of "Bombay Chronicle" of December 30th and 31st, one by Mahomed Shaikh Yakub and the other by Mahomed Ebrahim Jaffer, in which the writers have accused the Muslim League for not selecting the right candidates. May I know why the right type of people did not apply to the League? I think they are quite justified in asking for an explanation from Mr. Jinnah for the reasons why he has transferred Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha from Bombay replacing him by Mr. Husia Beg Mahomed, who is certainly not the right type of candidate deserving to be sent to the Assembly to represent the Musalmans of Bombay. His public career is nil. He has been a silent member of the Municipal Corporation and he hardly can make a speech. The only qualification he has, is that he is the son of a rich man. I am really sorry that the Muslims of Bombay have lost Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha to be their representative. But I am glad as one belonging to East Khandesh, that he is standing from our District and we are fortunate to have him as our representative.

As regards the suggestion asking Sir Currimbhoy to retire, and allow Dr. Hamid to replace him, may I know what prevented Dr. Hamid from applying to the League? I am rather surprised, why the writers have suggested Sir Currimbhoy to retire and why not Mr. Husenally Rahimtullah? Sir Currimbhoy has been an active worker for the last few years rendering public services. The very fact that he was appointed as a Chairman of the Reception Committee from the Bombay Presidency for the All-India Muslim League which was held in Bombay, shows the respects of the Musalmans for him. He took an active part when the disturbances occurred in the city of Bombay in 1932 and during the last unfortunate riot. Instead of encouraging the right kind of people like Sir Currimbhoy and giving him full support, I am really sorry to read such ridiculous suggestions that are made against those people who really serve with their heart and soul in the interest of the community. I appeal to the voters of the Bombay Legislative Council to give their whole-hearted support to Sir Currimbhoy who is a deserving candidate, belonging to a very respectable family with time, leisure, and money, and one who has got the highest titles of Baronetcy and who has nothing further to crave for. He is offering himself for public service and the Muslims ought to show their appreciation in supporting him with one voice.

All the propaganda that one could make out is against Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. I have already written about Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha has been in the Bombay Legislative Council for the last few years. He has got the experience and has made many useful contributions on important subjects in Legislature. It is regrettable that on account of party politics and petty jealousies, such propaganda is made against him. By such propaganda no service has been done to the Musaimans but, on the contrary, if such propaganda and such behaviour on the part of Musalmans would continue, I am sure, independent workers like Mr. Mitha and Sir Currimbhoy would retire from public life. Because by entering public life one has to devote his time and self-sacrifice. Mr. Mitha or Sir Currimbhoy are not job-hunters nor they are looking forward for Government contracts but, God has given them enough and they are doing their duty towards the community and the country I hope this will appeal to the Muslims.—Yours, etc.,

NOOR MAHOMED.

Kalyan Mansion,
Dongri, December 31.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was very much amused to read the letter of Mr. Sarang in your issue of the 25th instant. About the reasons for Mr. Mitha's leaving Bombay, I do not at all agree with Mr. Sarang. Mr. Mitha's chances in Bombay were not very bright as the Memon votes constitute only 4,000 out of 33,000 total votes in Bombay South.

In the second half of the letters, Mr. Sarang in running down Sir Rafiuddin, only betrays the unsafe position of Mr. Mitha. In advancing such incongruous arguments, he does not care for logical thinking.

About the solidarity, etc., of the Muslims under the Muslim League, I think that has been wholly exposed, and, therefore, it should not cause the voters any pangs of conscience to support candidates better qualified but not on the League tickets.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMED EBRAHIM JAFFER.

Soutar Street,
Byculla, Dec. 29.

East Khandesh Muslim Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are seven Muslim candidates to contest for the forthcoming election and out of them, two are outsiders. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed of Poona and Mr. Mohd. Suleman Kasam Mitha of Bombay. Now this is the real test for the East Khandesh Muslims to select "duly qualified candidates belonging to their own District." To select and vote for outsiders, is just to make our own home people starve and feed others. For example, even Government does not give preference to strangers for service (that is, outside of the district). Why Muslims of East Khandesh then should have sympathy for outsiders, when in fact they themselves have got duly qualified candidates as Mr. Hasan, Bar.-at-Law, and H. S. Tadvi, pleader. Will the East Khandesh Muslims be careful enough to select unanimously the above two qualified persons?—Yours, etc.,

DR. M. R. PATLAN,
M.D. (Hom.).

Jalgaon, E. Khandesh.

King Santanu's Wife

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Kripashanker Jani, in his anxiety to trace the geneology of the fisherwoman whom Santanu married, has lost sight of the important factor raised in my query. The question was not one of birth, but one in which the factor of having given birth to a child by her, previous to her marriage of any kind with anyone. The name Darlas sounds Greek and certainly the woman I referred to was no Greek at all. The woman was actually known as Matsya Gandhi (smelling of fish) and she was afterwards known as Satyavati. Parasara in his anxiety to procreate a child found itself in midstream in the boat rowed by this Matsya Gandhi, and finding that the auspicious time slipping away took the unchivalrous liberty with the girl and out of that union Rishi Veda Vyasa was born. There is nothing in the Mahabharata to suggest that Santanu was known as Parashar or Porashar. Certainly Mr. Jani is not confusing Rishi Parasara with the Porashar he mentions. I, therefore, find nothing wrong in a king marrying a commoner and that too twice divorced.—Yours etc.,

J. VENKITA RAMA IYER.

(The controversy is now closed. —Editor.)

The Poor And The Cinema

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will publish the following news in your esteemed paper. I had been to Cenetral Talkies on Saturday the 19th inst. to witness "Sant Tukaram." I enjoyed the show very much. "Sant Tukaram" hardly need any introduction to Marathi knowing people.

Sir, I am not a habitual Cinemagoer. Whenever I go sit in boxes. This time I had the misfortune of buying 9 annas ticket. But after the show is over it had bad effect on the eyes. If such is my condition, imagine what should be the condition of four annas buyers. Even then people do not get four annas tickets. An ordinary man living on ordinary wages cannot go to show with his family people who are living in Lal Baug—mill-area, their standard of living is very low. Poor people will be thankful to the Proprietor of the show, if the family including four members can see within one rupee sitting on 9 annas chairs.

I hope the proprietor of the show will earn the blessings of the poor living especially in mill-areas.

Herewith I close my humble pray.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. KULKARNI.

"Beggar Nuisance In Bombay"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with great interest what your staff correspondent written about the beggar nuisance in the City of Bombay. He has certainly succeeded in throwing some light on this perpetual nuisance and I am in perfect agreement with him. But let me mention here that during the last twelve years this nuisance—a pest to society has considerably strengthened both in its extent and activity, and no begging has become a regular profession of livelihood to many able bodied beggars. These beggars carry on their "modus operandi" in such an organised way that the public are completely kept in the dark about the very existence of the system itself. I shall, therefore, give an idea as to the working of this system. The beggars are proportionately distributed into the various localities and this diffused fractions form themselves into sections, which in its turn are further divided into small groups. These different groups now go on begging in certain areas about a fortnight after which the groups change places. This explains the reason of seeing the same beggars at different times. Moreover, the exodus of beggars from the moffusil places to the city continues every day. The two local Railways are responsible for the influx of these beggars who travel in the trains both without tickets and without any let or hindrance from the authorities. Over and above this, begging in the trains has now become a deep-rooted nuisance and of late, the beggars have developed very much the art of singing and playing the organ. It, therefore, lies here to take the first step to end the beggar nuisance. So if beggars travelling and begging in trains are stopped, a ring round the city can be laid and gradually tightened till the city is rid of this pest. I do not doubt in the least that this will be a success if all the three bodies—the Government, the Municipality and the general public—combine and work for the common cause. The present Committee of the Helpless Beggars Relief Home is contemplating to build a big house in the city itself for housing all classes of beggars and I, therefore take this opportunity to appeal to all the munificent members of the public to contribute their mite towards this noble cause.—Yours, etc.,

"AMRAS."

It would have taken me WEEKS to get well
HOW ARE YOU TO-DAY?
I'VE NO STRENGTH. I DON'T WANT TO MOVE
IT'S WORRYING ME. HIS STRENGTH IS COMING BACK SO SLOWLY
MY DOCTOR PUT ME ON HORLICK'S. IT SOON MADE ME STRONG
WHERE IS MY HORLICK'S?
THE BOY IS JUST BRINGING IT
LATER
YES! I THINK YOU'RE FULLY RECOVERED
YES! — THANKS TO HORLICK'S

WHEN CONVALESCENCE IS SLOW

IN so many cases in malaria and other illnesses convalescence is protracted and strength returns so slowly. This is the time when Horlick's can be of such help. It is light and easily digested and makes a welcome addition to the diet. Horlick's quickens the return to normal health because its 100% nourishment replaces waste tissue, banishes enervation and helps to repair the ravages of fever.

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HORLICK'S contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk combined with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It contains no starch.

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Every Youth Has Right To Higher Education

Women's Movement Has Secured Remarkable Hold On India Says Sastri

PENANG, Dec. 28.
(By Air Mail.)

"In any community which claims to look after itself no person competent to receive and benefit by higher education should be denied access to it," declared the Right Honourable Mr Srinivasa Sastri in a lecture on education in Penang Town Hall.

Mr. Sastri stated that parents were once enveloped in the mists of darkness, but now they understand that for their girls as much as for their boys education was of the utmost value.

The women's movement in India had gained such a hold on the life of the country that it attracts the attention of frequent visitors to the land and people have been heard to say that in respect of the position that obtains in national life something like a miracle had been performed in recent years in India.

Mr. Sastri pointed out that in the past the education of the humblest classes had been neglected to an unforgivable extent, not only their education but their welfare.

Quite recently the subject had received an additional stimulus from the activity of Mahatma Gandhi, who made it his primary object to remove the blot of untouchability from Hindu society and to open places of worship to people belonging to what he now terms the Harijan community.

Right of Indians.

Mr. Sastri asserted that in any community which claims to look after itself no person competent to receive and benefit by higher education should be denied access to it.

"I understand that in this country the means of higher education are not open to students belonging to the Indian community. May I say that, we recognise it as part of our duty and that, speaking for my own part, I am willing to take every year two or three of your carefully selected students, who may have qualified for a university course and I may undertake, as Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, to provide free boarding and free education for such carefully selected scholars."

Concluding, Mr. Sastri said that whether the ideal of character, the ideal of efficiency or the ideal of a higher form of citizenship was conceived, he believed that they would stand comparison with the products of any part of the world.

Their Bounden Duty.

"No Governments or capitalists are performing their duty who neglect the education of the people committed to their charge or the education of any section of their people.

Every child born into the community has a right to receive the education for which it is fitted and if there is a probability of any citizen being of higher value to the community if he receives higher education, he must receive it in order that all the varied demands of expanding and deepening national life may be faithfully and fully met."—United Press.

FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

"THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON"
At The Excelsior

Claude Hulbert is by common consent one of the most amusing "silly asses" of the screen; and a honeymoon is traditionally the episode in which the comedy silly ass can get himself into the most embarrassing situations. Claude has any amount of opportunity for getting into hot water in this diverting farce and he does it in a way that keeps the laughs coming thick and fast all through. The situations are a little more varied than are to be found in the average screen farce of this order, which is mostly in the tradition of the stage honeymoon comedy; for a hilarious episode is concerned with a hair-raising 'plane flight. But what really makes the picture a sustained laugh-vehicle, is the generous supply of incidental absurdities and the reactions to them of Hulbert, who is in very good form with his usual type of polite and well-meant fatuities.

As is not infrequent, the mix-up begins with a bachelor's last "night out." As a result of which Victor wrecks a motor-car salesroom window; his pal George has to be installed in his flat with a terrible blonde whom his uncle has planted on him; and Victor takes Greta, his suspicious bride, to Paris. Here her suspicions are made even worse; for Victor gets accidentally involved with the bride of a jealous hotelier, Alphonse, who, pursuing him, becomes his passenger in a hair-raising 'plane flight across to England, with Victor as accidental "pilot." A parachute brings them safely to earth, but the pursuit continues and there is even an absurd duel, in which Alphonse fires at ground level while Victor is travelling up and down in a lift. But the departure of uncle and the reinstallation of Victor and bride in their flat makes everything all right—more or less.

It must not be imagined that this brief summary covers all the happenings anything like exhaustively. For instance, there are many fiery irruptions from a peppery and gouty colonel in the neighbouring flat, due to the fact that both flats have the same number on the door. While Claude is, of course, responsible for by far the greatest number of laughs, there are at least two other commendable comedy characterisations. One is by Francis L. Sullivan as the polite but implacable Frenchman, in love with the idea of a duel and determined on satisfying "honneur," and the other is Robb Wilton in a typically worried and vague portrayal as Victor's father-in-law. The other performances, headed by Glennis Lorimer, as the bride, are all straightforward and adequate.

Claude Hulbert in "Interrupted Honeymoon" at the Excelsior.

"TARZAN ESCAPES"
Retained At The Empire

The best known character of modern fiction, cartoon, and screen . . . the most popular adventure hero in all history . . . the idol of untold millions of kiddies of every race, colour and creed . . . the delight of hosts of men and women . . . TARZAN . . . is again to unreel his thrilling jungle life in a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture.

This time it is "Tarzan Escapes," and again Johnny Weissmuller is Tarzan and again Maureen O'Sullivan is the heroine. The eagerly-awaited picture begins its engagement here to-night at the Empire Theatre.

With hordes of jungle beasts, with enough thrills for a dozen pictures, and with a brand new romantic idea, the new Edgar Rice Burroughs adventure yarn takes Tarzan and his beloved Jane into the land of the giant bats where perils never before filmed are encountred.

The new production was directed by Richard Thorpe, famed explorer and director of "Last of the Pagans."

Since her last appearance in a Tarzan picture Miss O'Sullivan has won dramatic triumphs in an unbroken series of hit pictures, including "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," in which she appeared with Norma Shearer and Frederic March; "David Copperfield," "The Thin Man," "Anna Karenina," "The Voice of Bugle Ann" and numerous others.

Prominent in the supporting cast of "Tarzan Escapes" are Benita Hume, recently seen as the malevolent spy in "Suzy," William Henry, Herbert Mundin and John Buckler. Henry, one of the most promising young juveniles on the M-G-M lot, plays the role of Jane's cousin who braves darkest Africa to find her and induce her to return to civilization. Mundin adds considerable hilarity in another of his typical cockney characterizations; Buckler is seen as Major Fry, the explorer, as villainous a character as ever fought his way through an African swamp.

Battles with hostile African natives, an eerie encounter with giant bats, Tarzan's fight to release animals captured for menageries, the rescue of the white party from the wild Ganelom tribesmen, the mad elephant stampede which saves the scouting party, the escape of Tarzan from a cage in which he has been imprisoned, native tortures, a plunge over a cliff, a perilous adventure in a crocodile-infected river—these are just a few of the many thrill sequences in "Tarzan Escapes."

The picture was given the same spectacular production that marked the two preceding Tarzan adventure dramas, more than a year of extensive location shooting being required to give the atmosphere and backgrounds the details of every city.

Shirley Temple in "Dimples" at the Regal.

Shirley Temple At Regal—Kay Francis At Pathe—"Sea Spoilers" At Capitol—"The Interrupted Honeymoon" At Excelsior—Tarzan At Empire—"Texas Rangers" At Plaza

"Tarzan Escapes" at the Empire.

Kay Francis in "Give Me Your Heart" with George Brent at Pathe this week.

"SEA SPOILERS"
At The Capitol

Universal Pictures in the first major producing company to pay tribute to the United States Coast Guard with an authentic screen offering "The Sea Spoilers" which stars John Wayne and is opening from Monday, 4th January 1937 at the Capitol Theatre. The plot deals with one of the patrols of seagoing watch dogs—the Alaska patrol and its perennial brushes with smugglers and seal poachers. It relates the thrilling adventures at sea of those who guard our coast lines for 13,000 miles and for 365 days of the year. They stand sentry continuously. These government marine police date their inception from 1790 when George Washington signed an act creating the "Revenue Cutter Service of the United States," to consist of a force of ten seagoing cutters, manned by 200 men. In 1915 President Wilson combined the Revenue Cutter Corps and the U. S. Life Saving Service into one service, now known as the U. S. Coast Guard, which in time of war functions as part of the navy. In every war in which the United States has engaged, the Coast Guard has played a distinguished part. Their daily jobs are often filled with tremendous hazards. They enforce the marine regulations, immigration, destroy and remove icebergs, wrecks, derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation. They suppress mutinies, dispense flood relief, answer calls for aid at sea and, as one of their most important jobs, they guard the seal herds in the North Pacific and Bering Sea. It is this last named task that is featured in the picture, showing how the Alaskan patrol breaks up an international ring of sea poachers, who do not halt at murder or kidnapping to accomplish their ends. The government co-operated by detailing three of their patrol boats on the Pacific Coast, the Aurora, Hermes and Calypso, to make the scenes. Commander R. L. Jack acted as technical adviser throughout the filming of the picture. Besides John Wayne in a refreshing new role as a Coast Guard officer, the picture has a supporting cast headed by Nan Grey. The other players are Fuzzy Knight William Bakewell Lotus Long and Russell Hicks. The veteran Hollywood director, Frank Strayer directed the offering.

"THE TEXAS RANGERS"
At Plaza

"I never done nothing to write a song about!"

Back in 1874, this phrase was the traditional answer given by members of the first State peace organization in America, when asked about their exploits. The Texas Rangers were modest, and took their deeds of daring as part of the everyday task.

When King Vidor filmed his epic motion picture immortalizing them, "The Texas Rangers," from this evening to be shown from to-morrow at the Plaza (Tilak Bridge, Dadar), he tried to capture some of this Ranger attitude. Not only a song, but a historic story as well, were written about the Rangers for the film; yet Vidor saw to it that the men themselves emerged on celluloid as characters in keeping with their own tradition.

In the period of Ranger history in which the story enacted by Fred MacMurray, Jack Oakie and Jean Parker took place, the band of men were familiarly known to pioneers of Texas as "Mr. Big Hats." The name grew out of the fact that only their hats distinguished them from other settlers. They had no official uniform.

They were dols. 40-a-month heroes, drawing an extra dols. 10 a month when on the trail and engaged in Indian wars. Their official equipment included a rifle and pistol, any clothing they chose to wear, blankets, riatas, and a saddlebag wallet holding salt, ammunition, tobacco and parched corn. They hunted for their meat.

Leader of the band in the 1874 period in which Vidor's epic is set was Major John B. Jones, a Southern aristocratic type who spoke in a quiet voice, never smoke or drank, and loved sponge cake. He seldom touched water, drinking coffee habitually because of the danger of pollution in unknown Texas streams.

Stationed in posts scattered about the State, the Rangers spent much of their time in the saddle, on the trail. Though a semi-military organization, they were loosely bound together and lacked much of the rigid discipline of later groups elsewhere.

Almost the entire aim, philosophy and nature of the Texas Rangers organization can be understood from their famous oath, taken by MacMurray and Oakie when they join in the picture. It pledged them to "drive out hostile Indians, stop feuds, destroy cattle and horse thieves and gangs of stage and train robbers, kill or capture murderers, and make Texas a reasonably safe place in which to live."

Interesting bits of Ranger lore were carefully observed by Vidor, when they were brought to light by the months of research which was undertaken for the picture. He learned, for example, that Rangers always crossed a river before camping, because of the possibility that a flood might come up in the night. They used their saddles and boots as pillows, used pallets of grass for beds, and slept with their heads to the north because of prevailing winds.

'DIMPLES' SHIRLEY TEMPLE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH
At The Regal

Singing, dancing, and dimpling her way once more into millions of hearts, Shirley Temple's new 20th Century-Fox triumph, 'Dimples' opens to-day at the Regal. Hailed as Shirley's wonder show, and featuring swingy new song hits and brand new dance steps, "Dimples" is heralded as the outstanding hit in the little star's parade of brilliant triumphs. An exceptional cast headed by the irrepressible and inimitable Frank Morgan, supports Shirley in the film, with Helen Westley, Robert Kent, Astrid Allwyn, Delma Byron, the Hall Johnson Choir and Stepin Fetchit prominently featured. Replete with laughter, romance and drama, "Dimples" tells the story of a lovable little street minstrel, Shirley, and her incorrigible but irresistibly funny guardian, Frank Morgan. The film opens with Shirley leading a group of young sidewalk minstrels through songs and dances. As they conclude their performance Morgan pushes through the crowd and starts off the "contributions." This is how he and Shirley eke out a precarious livelihood. Morgan has a penchant for other people's belongings and his nimble fingers fasten on anything of value with which they come in contact. His peccadillos eventually lead him into trouble but he goes scot free through Shirley's winsome smiles and pleas. With Shirley mothering and caring for the irresponsible scamps, the film moves through its highly entertaining story, climaxed with Shirley being cast in the starring role in a presentation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." With Morgan and Stepin Fetchit contributing hilarious laughter, Robert Kent, Astrid Allwyn and Delma Byron youthful romance, Helen Westley and Berton Churchill providing stirring drama and Shirley better than even her previous "hits" "Dimples" is the greatest in the succession of Shirley Temple pictures. Darryl F. Zanuck selected William A. Seiter director and Nunnally Johnson associate producer for the film. Arthur Sheekman and Nat Perrin authored the screen play and Jimmy McHugh and Ted Koehler wrote the music and lyrics.

Syt. Chimanlal Desai, President of the All-India Motion Picture Convention.

IMPERIAL STUDIO NEWS

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Imperial Cinecolor process is now completed and the Imperial has decided for its full length cinecolor picture a social story of an abiding interest—"K'san Kanya" or "A Farmer's Daughter". The darling of the millions of cinemafans—Sulochana will play the leading role in the picture. Imperial's social Drama "Sarla" is scheduled to run from the 2nd. Saturday at the Imperial Cinema. Miss Ratanbai, Kumar, Hafesji, Pramilla, Baba Vyas, Marathe and others are in the leading roles with other imperial stars in prominent roles.

Mr Nandlal's "Jungle Queen" has been passed by the Censors and will be ready for release in a short time. In this talkie Sulochana plays the lead and the hero's role is played by D. Billimoria with Zilloo and others.

Mr. Gunjal is going ahead with his "Wahri Duniya" and Mr. Gidwani is intent on finishing his "Two Women" as early as possible.

"The Sea Spoilers" at the Capitol—Russell Hicks and Nan Grey.

Sacrificed All—At Altar Of Love

These pictures vividly depict the charming personality and exquisite tastes of the lady for whom Edward VIII renounced the Empire *composed of a fifth of the entire world.*

The room above was specially decorated under Mrs. Simpson's instructions. Left: A Study of Mrs. Simpson at home.

It is only when one gets an insight into the remarkable personality that has moved Edward VIII to prefer renunciation of the Throne to renunciation of Mrs. Simpson that one realises to some extent the reason for that Great Choice—unprecedented, perhaps, in entire human history.

Mrs. Simpson's Dining Room.

Whispers Turned Into Roar

But British Hypocrisy Refused To Hear It

How U. S. A. Press Made Capital Out Of Edward-Simpson Episode

The King-Simpson affair would have passed off quietly had it not been for the tactics of the "Old me that the American press and keeping the public in total ignorance all the time that the American press kept on roaring about it.

Then with dramatic effect they got hold of half a dozen words from a bishop and the whole story was blazoned forth and the matter rushed through before the public had time to consider the proposition quietly and dispassionately.

The "Old Guard" succeeded.

Below is reproduced an article from the "Sunday Referee" showing how the American press handled the subject while Britain was yet in darkness.

It was an innocuous paragraph with which the American Press began its campaign of sensationalism concerning the King.

Yet that first whisper was small enough.

A Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Simpson were at Biarritz at the same time as the Prince of Wales. They had previously been introduced to the Royal party and they all met casually again.

That was all. The only point of interest was that Mrs. Ernest Simpson was an American

First Headlines

At odd times afterwards the names of this honeymoon couple cropped up as members of what Americans were pleased to call the Prince of Wales's "set".

But though American newspapers sought with needle eye for sign that the Prince favoured any woman more than another, they never found anything in the association worth more than an odd paragraph of gossip.

Then in the spring, 1935, the Prince visited Vienna and Budapest American reporters, seeking odd items about the most newsworthy person in the world, saw the Prince dancing a rumba. With whom? Mrs. Ernest Simpson—why, an American girl!

"Prince Edward Rumbas with U. S. Girl" flashed the headlines in New York next day, and Americans eagerly read the details— how many times they danced, where they danced; how Mrs. Simpson wore a brilliant 'multi-coloured dinner coat woven in spun glass how an enormous diamond sparkled in her hair, how her smile curved

Mrs. Simpson.

in dancing the Gipsy Czardas with the Prince.

American readers, titillated, demanded more. The newspapers obliged with every item of gossip they could find. If facts were not lurid enough, imagination took their place.

By the time King Edward VIII had succeeded to the Throne a whole apocrypha had gathered around the association of himself and Mrs. Simpson.

"Wally" Next

Magazine writers got busy, and American women were regaled with this sort of item in magazines such as the "New York Woman":

"For three years now the friendship between Mr. Simpson and the Prince now King, has been growing.

"As early as August of 1934, the then Prince of Wales was so entranced with Mrs. Simpson in a Biarritz cafe that he sent back the 'plane which had come from Marseilles to take him to London

"Last year Mr. and Mrs. Simpson were frequent week-end guests at Fort Belvedere. Mrs. Simpson liked jazz and the tango. So did the Prince.

"Mrs. Simpson more surprisingly, liked gardening. The Prince consulted her about his perennial borders. Mrs. Simpson liked the Prince, the Prince liked Mrs. Simpson.

"They went together to Biarritz for the fall season, to Cannes for the between-season lull, to Kitxbuhel, in Austria, for the winter sports."

Then the newspapers took up the cry again, and announced, in headlines of expanding size, news calculated to tickle the palates of American readers.

"Prince waits two hours in beauty shop. While Mrs. Simpson's hair dries."

"King chooses colthes to match Mrs. Simpson's.

"Palace car chauffeur at Mrs. Simpson's disposal."

Then they grew tired of saying Mrs. Simpson, and headlined her as "Wally." In a crescendo of hysteria they interviewed Mr. Simpson's first wife, and his first wife's first husband.

They interviewed Mrs. Simpson's first husband, and her first husband's second wife. They interviewed Mr. Simpson's daughter by his first wife.

And how those people talked!

"Friend of King has charm, admits husband's ex-wife," ran the headlines, and the first Mrs. Simpson was quoted.

"Wally isn't what I could call beautiful by a wide distance. As for Ernest, I like him a lot. He's susceptible, but he's a gentleman."

From London every little movement of Royalty was given a new and sinister twist.

From an old album: Wallis Spencer when she did not dream of queenly honors.—"Literary Digest."

When Mrs. Simpson started divorce proceedings against her second husband, the American papers lost their last shred of decency.

Divorce Lie

"King May Wed Wally," yelled the headlines in one paper across to "King Might Quit Throne to Wed Mrs. Simpson" in another.

Another announced "Simpson Divorce Excites London; Will King Wed?" Though London, in fact, knew nothing about the divorce.

Not to be outdone, the "New York World-Telegram" produced two-inch headlines: Church Heads Snub Edward VIII.," followed by photographs of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and columns of intimate and highly-coloured detail. Sensationalism went to fatuous lengths:

"The Archbishop of Canterbury and York recently respectfully requested to be allowed to decline an invitation to attend a Royal function at which Mrs. Ernest Simpson was scheduled to be present, trustworthy court circles revealed to-day.

The incident involved a personal interview with King Edward, at which they plainly indicated that Mrs. Simpson was the reason for their refusal to attend the function whereupon the King seemed most distressed. The Archbishops were adamant, however, and did not attend.

"The same source also said that King Edward and Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, who was very close to him when he was Prince of Wales, are now poles apart, and that Mr. Baldwin now shuns Buckingham Palace."

That is a mild specimen.

Film Offers

Hollywood, watching the furore, seized the chance of publicity. Cabled offers of film contracts to Mrs. Simpson were reported in full.

"Am in position to obtain immediately motion picture contract for you with Universal Pictures Corp. Certain executives keenly interested. Please cable me if interested authority to represent you and will forward details."

Thus wired Jack Sherill, film-artist's agent—and promptly hit the headlines.

Every photograph remotely touching Mrs. Simpson was flung on to the front pages. Even a picture of workmen moving half a dozen chairs from her house was flashed over by the expensive radio system.

As copies of the American papers reached this country those who read them felt dismay. At first the reports were ignored. Now they could no longer be. People talked—a small circle at first, but steadily widening.

The united States papers were on their mettle. The actual divorce proceedings provided them with magnificent material.

Agony Piled On

Here is the comparatively staid "Baltimore Sun with huge photos of the judge and Mrs. Simpson. The report itself spreads over eleven columns. There is a verbatim transcript of the proceedings, including the words of the oath, and Mrs Simpson's evidence.

There is a second full account by a descriptive reporter, descriptions of Ipswich, where the decree was obtained.

The agony piled on. "Mrs Simpson was cold-shouldered by other members of the Royal Family when she visited Balmoral," said the reports, "but the King drove out to Aberdeen to meet her. He is determined not to break with her, despite the pressure being exerted on him to do so."

When they were short of other material, the newspapers dragged up history. "Simpson Divorce Recalls Old Morganatic Tragedy" said the "New York World-Telegram", introducing an article on the marriage of George IV, and Mrs. Fitzherbert. Even Henry VIII. marriage story was told again.

These stories came back to England and spread like an ugly stain. They could not be ignored. Things which might have been quietly resolved with the passing of time became imperative and would not wait for answer.

Fact and fiction were mixed in a jangle of scare headlines. The climax came in a series of headlines, with long extracts from a magazine article:

"At the Maundy Money ceremony when the King, in full regalia, gives pieces to the poor, many noticed how, as he progressed down the aisle, his gaze turned towards Mrs. Simpson."

Half a dozen words from an English Bishop, and the whole sad story blazoned forth.

Lovers End Lives By Sharing Poison

LAHORE, Dec. 30

The story of Hir and Ranjha was repeated in Lahore, when two lovers Ram Lal and Dhan Devi of Gawalmandi took poison and ended their lives.

It is stated that Dhan Devi fell in passionate love with Ram Lal, who reciprocated, but was married to another youth.

When she was being taken to her husband's residence Ram Lal appeared with a small bottle of poison and threatened to end his life.

Dhan Devi took half of the poison from him and kept with her until the next day when she heard that Ram Lal had committed suicide She then made use of the poison with her and followed her lover to the other world.—United Press.

New Light On Windsor-Simpson Romance

Late King George Refused Permission When Approached By Prince In 1933!

That the romance between ex-King Edward VIII and Mrs. Simpson was of a longer standing than is generally understood, is indicated by an article in the "New York Evening Journal" of the mail week.

Depending on what it calls "unimpeachable sources", the paper asserts that the then Prince of Wales actually asked his father, the late King George V, for permission to marry the American lady in 1933. The permission was, however, sternly refused.

WEDDING PLANS MADE THREE YEARS AGO

"Tearing aside for the first time the veil of mystery that has surrounded Wally Simpson's Royal Road to Romance, members of her family revealed that not only will Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson marry King Edward VIII of England but that the wedding plans were made three years ago.

In the most dramatic disclosures that have been made so far concerning the friendship of the former Baltimore belle with King Edward, Mrs. Simpson's relatives told the Evening Journal that Edward, then Prince of Wales, asked his father, the late King George V, for permission to marry Mrs. Simpson in 1933.

King George, according to those same unimpeachable sources, not only refused to give his consent, but peremptorily forbade Edward to mention the matter again

NO DOUBT IN HER MIND

From several branches of the Simpson family in Baltimore and its blue-blooded suburbs came confirmation to-day that Mrs. Simpson knew as far back as three years ago that she was to become Edward's bride. There was no doubt of it in Wally's mind; there has never been any doubt of it in the minds of her relatives here.

An incident of two years ago is typical of the certainty with which Mrs. Simpson and her friends and relatives regarded the wedding plans.

LUCKY IN LOVE

Mrs. Simpson was a member of a gay party at Pimlico, the aristocratic Maryland Jockey Club's race track in north Baltimore. Her choice of horses in the afternoon's races had been unfortunate. Financially she was having a bad afternoon.

"You're not very lucky to-day," laughed one of her cousins.

Before Mrs. Simpson could reply, another member of the party joshed:

"Lucky at love, unlucky at horses."

EVERYTHING WILL BE ALL RIGHT

The conversation swerved immediately to the then Prince of Wales and Mrs. Simpson, who rarely discussed Edward in public while in Baltimore, is said to have dropped her customary reserve and made one of her most pointed observations.

"When he becomes King" she said that afternoon, "everything will be all right."

With an almost total disregard for the finer sensibilities of the husband in the case—Ernest Simpson of London and New York—Mrs. Simpson's relatives and friends asserted to-day in the comparative privacy of an afternoon tea at nearby Towson that Mrs. Simpson was prepared to divorce her husband in 1933 but that King George's uncompromising attitude changed the plans of the young, impetuous royal suitor and his already-married bride-to-be.

HUSBAND READY TO STEP OUT

"Ernest would have stepped out at any time Wallis gave the word," said one member of the family who has been close to Mrs. Simpson's activities here. "He was ready and willing. All they (Edward and Wally) had to do was name the day. Ernest offered no objections; in fact, he was willing to help in any decent way he could."

That part of Baltimore which really knows what is going on in the right places—and which makes up the inner circle at those places—is chuckling over another recent development in the case. Since 1933 the wedding plans of Edward and Wally have been a secret to one branch of her family. That branch viewed with unconcealed distaste her trips round Europe with the Prince of Wales.

At one afternoon gathering last year one of the brighter lights of that particular branch of the family imposed a rigid ban on any mention of Mrs. Simpson's name.

"Her conduct is preposterous; she's disgracing our family," this woman told her friends. 'Never mention her name in my house."

But to-day—and this is what has set Baltimore society and the country estate folks hereabouts chuckling—Mrs. Simpson can do no wrong so far as any branch of her family is concerned. Only one small branch has held out this long, and it is capitulating after having virtually "disowned" her.

"It makes quite a difference," chuckled one Baltimore matron, summing up the situation quite accurately, "when you're about to get a queen in the family."

WOMEN'S HONOUR MUST BE PROTECTED

Satyananda's Plea For Formation Of Defence League

Swami Satyananda, President of the Hindu Mission, delivered a stirring address at the All-India Women Protection Conference held at Calcutta on December 27th and 28th, 1936, extracts from which are given below:—

Many Conferences have been held during the current X'mas week, but none of them surpasses in importance this Conference of yours, in which you have to devise measures for protecting the honour of Indian women. In the second quarter of the 20th century and in a civilised country, it seems almost an anachronism to have to think of protection of women's honour. Yet it must be admitted to our shame that the honour of women is not safe in India at the present moment. Reports of crimes against women in one part of the country or another are conveyed to us almost daily by newspapers and their frequency makes us wonder whether we are not living in the middle ages when life and property were insecure and Law was powerless to punish the offenders. Prevalent as the crimes are all over India, there is no other province in which they prevail to such a wide extent as they do in Bengal. For years Bengal has led the movement for political freedom, but all this talk of freedom seems unreal, when one considers that Bengalee youths are unequal to the task of protecting their women.

SYMPTOM OF DISEASE.

Crimes against women are a symptom of a disease in society. Most of the crimes in Bengal are reported from the villages and though the victims of the ruffians may themselves be helpless, there aught to be many men in villages willing and able to defend them. It is a shame and disgrace to the villagers that when a defenceless woman is forcibly carried off from her home, very few of her able-bodied male neighbours come to her rescue. If women's honour is to be protected in Bengal, women must first be strong and brave and this Conference will have served its purpose if it can devise suitable measures for teaching them to be so. In the face of the peril that threatens women it will not do for them to be like dumb driven cattle. They must hold their heads erect and while they should be 'ministering angels when pain and anguish wring the brow,' they must be strong as iron and ferocious like tigers in defence of their honour. The first step in bringing about this consummation is to make Bengal's women as free as they are in the south. The Purdah which is a pernicious custom, makes them feeble and weak and teaches them to rely absolutely on men for protection, must go. Women must get rid of the idea that they are weak. They are strong and should be made to believe that they are so. As a symbol of their power, every woman should carry with her a dagger for use when her honour is threatened.

DEFENCE PARTIES.

Instances of ruffians carrying off women in the presence of their male relatives are not rare in Bengal and I wonder how the manhood of Bengal can contemplate this state of things with equanimity. The right of private defence, as I have said above, is an elementary right and extends to the defence not only of one's own person but to the persons of others also. This fact is not as widely known as it should be and those who are anxious to put down the evil should take adequate steps to make the relevant sections of the Indian Penal Code known as widely as possible. There should be a defence party in each village not only for the protection of property but also for the protection of women's honour. Defence parties, I understand, have been formed in the past in some Bengal villages but many of them have ceased to function. The moribund parties should be revived and new ones formed. I have no doubt that the authorities will encourage the formation of such parties.

SOCIAL REFORM.

Social reform is another crying necessity. It is a well-known fact that the majority of the victims to the ruffians' lust are widows. The existence of a large number of widows and unmarried young women is a source of danger to any society. For the last sixty years or more social reformers have been working for the introduction of the remarriage of such widows in Hindu society, but though such marriages are now more common than in the past, the vast majority of our widows remain still unmarried. This serious weakness in Hindu society should be removed as soon as possible and the movement for widow-marriage should be pushed on with the utmost vigour. The pernicious practice of demanding dowries at marriage is responsible for a large number of girls remaining unmarried till an advanced age, and these youthful girls offer a strong temptation to the depraved and lawless section of the people. Society, if it wants to live, must set its face decidedly against the dowry evil and press for legislation to stop this practice

GOVT.'S DUTY.

The Government have a duty in the matter. They cannot look on unconcerned, while wicked people go about molesting women to satisfy their lust. The demand for special legislation to deal with the evil has been insistent for some time and the time has come when the Government should pay adequate heed to the public sentiment in the matter and bring forward a comprehensive measure to suppress the evil. Those people who are responsible for the crimes are fully aware of the impotence of the existing law to touch them and it is necessary to strengthen it. Abnormal circumstances call for abnormal measures and a law prescribing a summary procedure for the trial of offences against women and providing for more deterrent sentences will have general support in the country. There is no reason why offences against women's honour should not be visited with the punishment of death in certain circumstances.

RESERVE BANK'S LIMITATIONS IN HELPING AGRICULTURE

"Borrowing Must Be Restricted To What Is Required For Productive Purpose Only"

The following are extracts of the report of the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank submitted to the Government of India:—

Agriculture cannot expect to have the same credit facilities as manufacturing industries, because it works under essentially different conditions. "The peculiar feature of agriculture is its persistent small scale organization. While other industries tend to become concentrated in units of ever expanding size, agriculture remains scattered, individualistic, small scale and chaotic." It is difficult to organise agriculture on the lines of large scale manufacturing industries because "agricultural work is largely incapable of subdivision into simple processes which can be adapted to mechanical methods." Secondly the risks involved are greater in agriculture than in manufacture because success in agriculture so largely depends on factors outside the control of the farmer such as favourable weather, adequate rainfall and absence of diseases and pests. Thirdly while "the manufacturer can plan ahead and is able to vary his productive effort in fairly close accordance with changes in conditions of demand," the farmer is less able to curtail or increase production of particular crops according to the fall or rise in their prices, because, apart from the uncertainty caused by the vagaries of nature, it is not quite easy for him to change from one kind of crop to another.

SOME HANDICAPS.

In India agriculture suffers from further handicaps. The average agricultural holding is small, the area of land worked per head is lower than in the West, and the quality of the land is generally poorer. This economic handicap is increased by the fact that holdings often consist of fragments scattered over different places and since the laws of inheritance and custom result in further sub-division and fragmentation the chances of cultivating it profitably are still further reduced. The produce from land per acre is also very low.

It is on account of these handicaps from which agriculture suffers that it is not ordinarily able like manufacturing industries to have direct recourse to the money market for finance. The commercial banks, which act as the channel through which the savings of the people are collected and advanced as short term credit to industries, cannot under existing conditions function as credit agencies for agriculturists to any great extent. In order to work successfully it is essential for them to invest their funds in business with a quick turnover. For this reason their agricultural role is limited to the financing of the marketing of crops and it is in this direction that their activities can be usefully developed. This also applies generally to the indigenous banker—as distinct from the village moneylender—who works on borrowed capital.

LIMITATIONS OF R. BANK.

With regard to the question of direct financial assistance by the Reserve Bank to the existing Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks by investing in, or advancing money on the security of their debentures, we reserve our opinion until we have gained more experience of their working. The Reserve Bank which has to maintain absolute fluidity in its resources cannot afford to lock up its funds in these debentures until their ready marketability is clearly demonstrated and if and when it decides to do so it can only employ a very limited portion of its capital for this purpose. On general grounds we consider it highly desirable in the permanent interest of the land mortgage movement that its appeal should be primarily to the genuine investor and not to the class which uses its investments as a security for advances.

SHORT TERM CREDIT.

Short term credit is required for (1) the expenses of production including the cost of maintenance of the farmer and his family until the crops are sold and (2) the marketing of crops or the holding of crops while in transit or awaiting sale. As a result of the investigations made under the auspices of the Indian Central Cotton Committee into the financing of the cotton crops it was found cultivators borrowed only at or before the commencement of cultivation operations and that there was no indication that they took further advances after the crop was ready. This is probably true of agriculturists growing other crops also and it would therefore seem that loans for the production of crop only are generally taken by agriculturists while those for marketing are mainly required by the dealers and commission agents.

ONLY SOLUTION.

No real amelioration is possible, unless, when once the previous debt of the cultivator has been brought within his capacity to liquidate, his future borrowings are restricted to what is required for productive purposes. Mere restriction on his right to transfer his land, destroys his credit both for productive and non-productive purposes. This may be a necessary intermediate stage in certain areas, where the economic sense of the cultivator is as yet undeveloped, but it is not a satisfactory final position. We are hopeful that co-ordinated investigation and action along the lines which we have suggested may provide a way out of the impasse.

NUDIST COLONY FOR BIHAR

"Ideally" Situated On Sone River Island

PATNA, Dec. 31.

The cult of Nudism, which has had until now only academical interest in India, is now definitely upon this country. An organization called the "Hindusthan Nudist Colony" has been started in Bihar. The colony is ideally situated on an island in Sone River which is noted for its salubrious climate, sandy craches and the beautiful natural phenomena.

The patrons are Dr. G. P. Pahari, M.D., Mrs. A. M. Pahari. Doctor Mehra and Mr. Khan.

Mr. A. K Ansari is the President, Dr. M. P. Bacha, Ph.d., Vice-President, Mr. M. N. Ansari Secretary.—United Press.

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No mother should be without a bottle of Angier's Emulsion in the house. Remember—Angier's is the most palatable of all emulsions, and it agrees perfectly with delicate sensitive stomachs.

"I have prescribed Angier's frequently."

A Doctor writes: "Some two months ago I had occasion to try Angier's Emulsion personally for a troublesome and worrying cough. In a few days my appetite commenced to return, and in a short time my cough completely disappeared. I still continue taking Angier's and have prescribed it frequently."

(Signed) ———, M.B.

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Govt. Urged To Abolish Duty On Raw Films

Defective Board Of Censors, Handicap To Cinema Industry

Motion Picture Convention Protests Against Villifying Of India By Foreign Producers And Requests Govt. To Put Stop To It

Following are some of the important resolutions that were passed by the Second All-India Motion Picture Convention held in Madras on the 26th and 27th instant:

This Convention earnestly requests the Government of India to give the film industry relief, long overdue, by the total abolition of duty on raw film and machinery which has been ceaselessly demanded for the last four years through various deputations and representations.

Defective Censors

This Convention draws the attention of the Government of India to the present defective constitution of the various board of film censors which is a great handicap to the progressive development of the film industry in the country. It, therefore, urges upon the Government the necessity of democratising these boards by having local legislatures, Universities, Municipalities and film industry adequately represented on them. It further requests the Government to give the screen the same freedom as the press enjoys in respect of current topics and events, thus doing away with the restrictions of censorship now imposed on them.

This Convention earnestly requests the Central and Provincial Governments, Indian States and Universities to give due recognition to the film as a supplementary means of education by making the exhibition of educational and cultural films in educational institutions obligatory. It further requests the Governments—Central and Provincial—and the Universities to institute studentships and scholarships to enable students to go abroad for studying various branches of cine technique.

Educational Shorts And News Reels

This Convention urges the Government to make the exhibition of India educational shorts and Indian news reels compulsory by legislation in every cinema programme as this is bound to give an impetus to the production of such films in the country, thus creating a new avenue for the industry.

This Convention urges the Government of India either to undertake the compiling of statistics relating to the film industry on the lines already suggested by the Motion Picture Society of India or to give necessary facilities to the Society which has for some time past been steadily working in this direction.

Protest Against Anti-Indian Films

This Convention records its emphatic protest against the systematic propaganda of foreign producers in vilifying India by the production and exhibition of anti-Indian films and requests the Government of India to take the following steps immediately:

(a) To secure information as to the number of films already in circulation in foreign countries and the names of such producers;

(b) to stop the exhibition of any film or films of those producers in our country so long as they do not withdraw anti-Indian films from circulation in all parts of the world;

(c) To insist that producers and exhibitors of foreign films should submit to the board of film censors the original version of all the films to be released in our country in order to guard against this sort of pernicious propaganda; and

(d) To disallow the export of exposed films—negatives and positives—without being censored.

Request To Press

This Convention draws the attention of the Press to the important role that the film plays in the national life of the country and requests that, instead of maintaining an indifferent attitude, it should publish fair and impartial criticisms of films in supplements along with the occasional articles dealing with the artistic, cultural and economic aspects of the film industry.

This Convention requests the Government to recognise the Motion Picture Society of India as the Central representative body of the industry and to extend to it their full sympathy and support to carry on the useful work it has been doing since its inception.

Representation To Govt.

This Convention empowers the Motion Picture Society of India to make the necessary representations to the Government with a view to removing the difficulties, delays and consequent losses to exhibitors due to complicated rules and regulations of different Government departments and different methods in different provinces in issuing licence for erecting new and conducting existing cinema houses.

This Convention resolves that the Motion Picture Society of India be requested, if necessary, to alter and amend the Articles of Association and the bye-laws of its constitution to enable it either to start its own branch Societies or affiliate other existing organizations in India conducted for similar objects as the Motion Picture society itself. Also resolves that a Sub-Committee be formed one for Madras, one for Bengal and one for Northern India including the United Provinces and Sind, Central Provinces and Central India, to study the existing situation and to make its recommendations about the necessary changes in the constitution of the Motion Picture Society.

Railway Concession

This Convention requests the Railway companies to grant the same concessions to film producing units as are enjoyed by dramatic and circus troupes and to charge a lower freight for the transport of film parcels.

This Convention requests the Government and other authorities controlling electric energy to reduce the rates of consumption for the production and exhibition of films.

On behalf of Bengal, Mr. Devaki Bose extended the invitation, and the next Convention will be held in Calcutta.

AIRMAILS DELAYED

BOMBAY, Dec. 31.

The Presidency Postmaster has issued the following Postal notice:

As the Imperial Airways east bound plane due to arrive Karachi on Thursday, the 31st December, 1936, has been delayed for over 24 hours the London-India Air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the 1st January, 1937 will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay General Post office at 15-30 hours on the 2nd January 1937 in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad (Deccan) and Madras at the Bombay G. P. O. will be as shown below:—

Ordinary Correspondence, 11-30 hours on 2-1-1937.

Registered Correspondence, 11-00 hours on 2-1-1937.—A. P.

NAZIS REVIVE COLONIAL DEMAND

(Continued from page 6)

importance because of the weight they will have on the situation relating to Eastern Europe and in this way the reactive influence cast on other issues of wide significance.

New Trial For League

The League of Nations apparently is to be put to a new trial. The Turkish Government has indicated a move that will place before the League consideration of the issue of the status of Sanjak or region of Alexandretta. The region of Alexandretta forming part of an area the control of which after the war passed to France contains a large Turkish population. An agreement concluded between Turkey and France in 1921 regulated conditions of the administration of the region with care being paid to the Turkish character of the population. The creation of the Syrian mandatory State of 1926 did not upset the arrangement. It was affirmed and extended. Sanjak received an autonomous administration, Turkish language was officially recognized, and Turks gained all freedom in cultural matters, though it may be that Ankara did not consider the issue as finally settled and kept the eye to a reopening on some suitable occasion. The conclusion of agreements newly by France with Syria and Lebanon in the direction of their self-determination has been taken up by Turkey as such an occasion. In October last, the Turkish Ambassador in Paris asked the Foreign Minister M. Delbos whether France would conclude such an agreement as with Syria and Lebanon also with Alexandretta and Antioch. The French reply indicated that France was willing to fulfil the undertakings under the Agreement of 1921, but a separation of Sanjak from Syria would be a break of the territorial integrity of Syria guaranteed by France as mandatory Power.

Its Strategical Importance

A Turkish communication of November to this stated that the Agreement of 1921, was concluded at a time when no Mandate existed and that it was further confirmed by France in 1923 at Lausanne and the new agreement with Syria called for attention to Turkish interests. A week later, the French attitude was laid down in a communication. It declared readiness to consider the view of Turkey in the scope of the Agreement of 1921 if the question of the political status of Sanjak was not raised; but should Turkey stand also by the latter, the issue would be one for the League's consideration. The question has now advanced to the attention of the League. The Turkish Foreign Minister, Ruschtu Arras, in a statement of November 27th declared Turkish demands as referring to the safeguarding of guarantees given and rights of Turkish population. A leading Continental daily comments that "discussions however suggest that important Turkish circles hope for something more than a politically meaningless independence of Alexandretta and Antioch" Alexandretta contains a port of great strategical importance. There is much reserve about the prospects of the League fixing soon a solution. The issue receives an added attention in the light of the new interest bound with the Mediterranean region.

YADAVAS MUST FORGE AHEAD

PATNA, (By Mail).

Recalling the ancient glories of the Yadavas, mentioned in the Mahabharata, Mr. J. S. Prasad Kashyap appealed to the youth of the community to reinstate its past status and guide its future towards social and economic prosperity, while presiding at the 12th session of the All-India Yadava Mahasabha at Buxar recently.

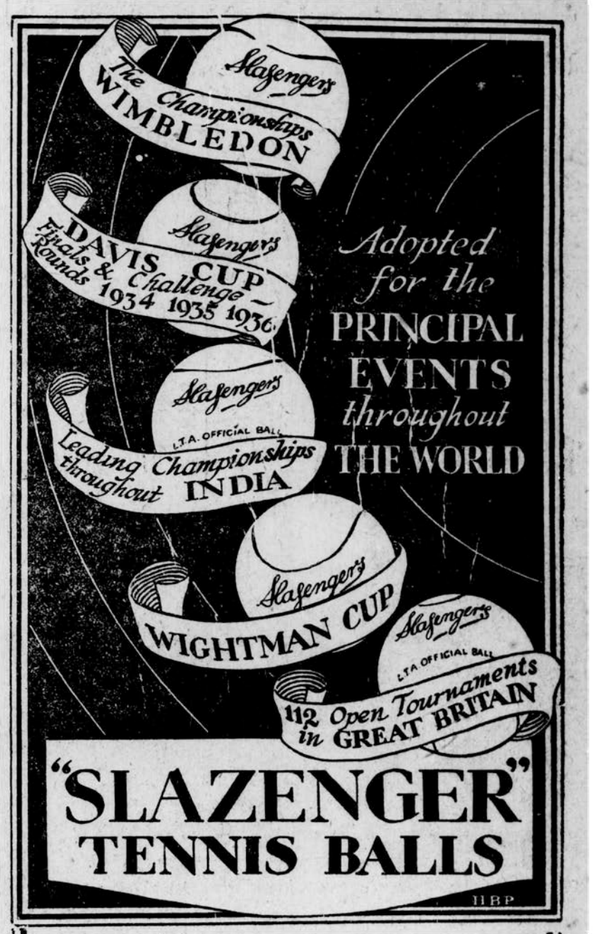
Mr. Kashyap stated that the lot of the Yadava agriculturist needed amelioration especially in the present economic depression. He urged the removal of illiteracy from the community and asked the Mahasabha and the provincial Sabhas to revise their constitution to adapt themselves to modern conditions.—A. P.

PARTICIPANTS IN MUSIC FAIR

JULLUNDUR, (By Mail).

Prominent among the musicians and songsters who participated in the local music fair, otherwise known as "Baba Harballabh Rag Mela," which came to a close on 29th December, are Master Krishna Rao Chowanker, a well-known film star of Bombay, Master Shanker Rao Sarnaik of the Kolahpur Radio Service, Pandit Vinaik Rao Patwardhan, Principal, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya of Poona, Master Narayana Rao, a famous singer of His Master's Voice Company (Bombay Branch), Sj. Shamdas of Jaipur, Bian Pyare Imam Din of Aligarh, Master Hattanchand Hadiabadi, Master Murarilal of Rahon and Master Dharamchand of Dasuha.

Thousands of people from various parts of Northern India attended the fair.—United Press.



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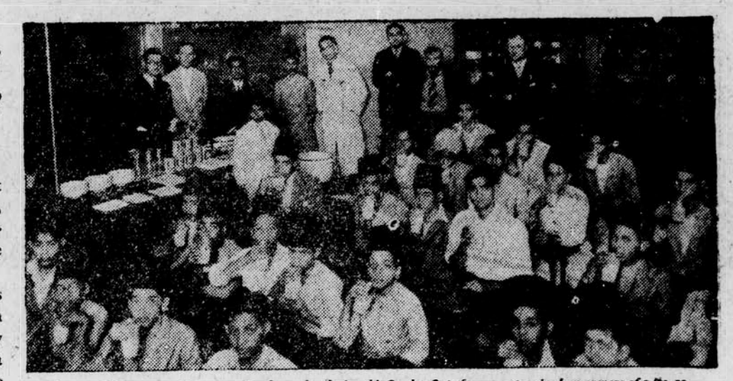
School Test Shows Remarkable Value of Quaker Oats



Photograph shows part of the group of 32 boys who, during this Quaker Oats feeding test, gained an average of 3 lbs. 13 ozs. Individual gains up to 9 lbs. were recorded. The pupils showed improvement in class work, too, as the test progressed.

A recent feeding test conducted at the Anjuman-I-Islam High School, Hornby Road, Bombay, proved conclusively the great nourishing value of Quaker Oats.

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Syed Nezamuddin, age 14 years, gained 9 lbs. Mohomed Harun, age 11 years, gained 6 1-2 lbs.

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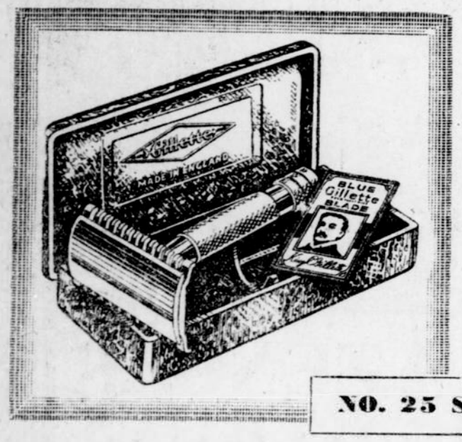

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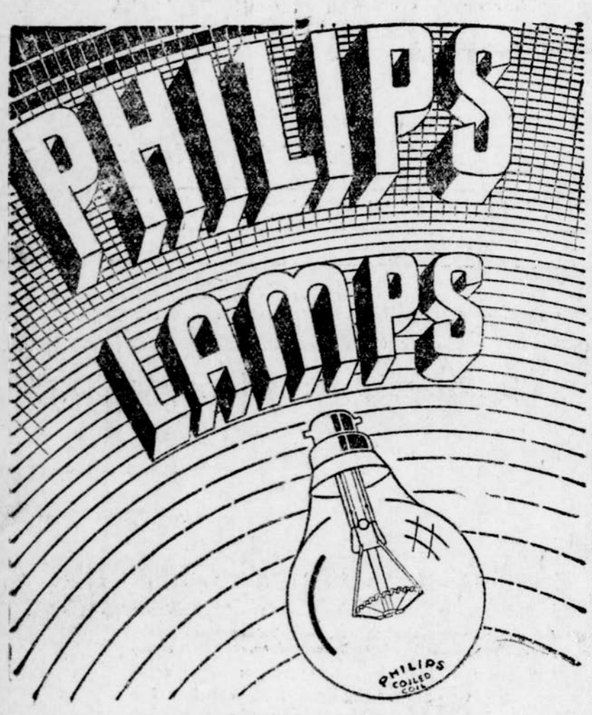

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Britain Leads In Naval Rearmament

NEW TONNAGE HIGHEST SINCE THE WAR

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The speed and thoroughness with which the Naval Powers of the world are setting about rearming is vividly revealed in the new issue of "Jane's Fighting Ships," edited by Mr. Francis E. McMurtrie and published here.

Britain leads with 99 new ships under construction while all other powers concerned with security at sea are undertaking big programmes of new buildings and replacement.

A factor of great significance is the result in practice of the failure quantitatively to limit capital ships. In three years or so the number of new capital ships placed in commission will be greater than at any time in the last twenty years.

"With the definite abandonment of the principle of quantitative limitation by treaty," says the publishers, forward "the high tide in naval construction has set in strongly. Not since the Great War ended has such a quantity of new tonnage been authorised.

NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIPS

"Capital ships, the building of which has been a rarity in recent years, are now being ordered freely by the principal powers. In 1940 the British Fleet will be reinforced by two 35,000 ton battleships of entirely novel design. These two ships, the King George V and Prince of Wales, are being laid down at the beginning of 1937.

The United States Navy will begin the construction of two ships of similar displacement at the same date; and there is every indication that Japan intends to do the same.

"France, having begun the Richelieu, is now about to lay down the Jean Bart while Germany, having one 35,000 tonner in hand, is expected to start work on a sister ship in 1937.

"Italy's two capital ships, the Littorio and Vittorio Veneto, were laid down in 1924, but progress is so slow that it is unlikely that they will be ready before 1940. There is little doubt that in that year the number of new capital ships placed in commission will be greater than at any time since 1916."

"AMAZING SPEED."

The amazingly high sepeed of ships of such tonnage is likely to create a new factor in Naval warfare.

"Jane" comments:

"Every one of these ships is believed to be designed for a speed of 30 knots or more, evidence of the extent to which the battleship and battle cruiser have coalesced."

The speed of Britain's crack battleship Nelson is 23 knots.

The Naval Conference which met in London this year failed in its primary purpose which was to secure a quantitative limitation of armaments.

Of the five Powers which met (British Empire, the United States, France, Italy and Japan) the British Empire, the United States and France only agreed to certain limitations which included capital ships at 35,000 tons with 16" guns—figures which represented about the maximum in tonnage and weight of metal which any power ever desired to reach.

An attempt was made to restrict the gun calibre of capital ships to 14 hours. This was ultimately made subject to the adherence before April 1, 1937, of all the parties to the Washington Treaty.

AGREEMENT WITH BALTIC COUNTRIES.

"Of this" the foreward says, "there does not appear to be the slightest prospect. On the other hand, negotiations are well advanced for separate agreements between the British Government, on the one hand, and those of Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark Finland and the Soviet Union embodying the main conditions of the new London Treaty."

The Conference did, however, agree upon measures to remove the element of surprise in naval construction. Of this "Jane" says

"More important than anything else is the section which provides for advance notification and exchange of information between contracting parties concerning new ships. By removing the element of uncertainty, this mosphere of suspicion in which competitive naval programmes were conceived in pre-war days."

PROGRAMMES IN DETAIL.

From the careful analysis in "Fighting Ships" of the building programmes already undertaken or projected by Naval Powers, there can be drawn a graphic impression of the world's naval plans. Great Britain's building programme is the largest. The volume contains the names of 99 new ships of all categories. The names of 40 ships have been removed as no longer effective, but, with the new lease of life just given to the five cruisers of the Cardiff class, these will remain on the active list.

The following figures give some idea of the numbers and kinds of ships which are either being built or are projected by the leading Naval Powers:—

GREAT BRITAIN: Two battleships; three aircraft carriers; 16 light cruisers; three destroyer flotilla leaders; 32 destroyers (16 of a heavier type); 13 submarines; 13 sloops and mine-sweepers; 17 net-layers; torpedo boats; trawlers, etc Total 99.

FRANCE: 3 battleships (2 of 35,000 tons with 15 inch guns and one of 26,000 with 13 inch guns); 3 cruisers; 2 flotilla leaders, 11 sloops, gun boats, etc. Total 43.

GERMANY: 1 battleship (35,000 tons with 14 inch guns); 2 aircraft carriers; 3 heavy cruisers; 12 destroyers; 9 sea-going submarines and others of a coastal type: 12 mine sweepers. Total 39.

ITALY: 2 battleships (35,000 tons with 15 inch guns); 2 cruisers; 4 destroyers; 35 torpedo boats 23 submarines Total 66.

UNITED STATES: 2 battleships (35,000 tons with 16 inch guns); 3 aircraft carriers; 11 cruisers; 52 destroyers; 15 submarines. Total 83.

JAPAN: 4 battleships projected (believed to be of 35,000 tons); 2 aircraft carriers; 2 cruisers; 14 destroyers; 4 submarines; 12 torpedo boats. Total 38.

Upon the Naval programmes of foreign powers "Fighting Ships" makes the following comments:

"Though French Naval construction is still somewhat retarded by labour troubles and other difficulties, a new programme comprising nearly forty ships has been brought forward for next year ..... More old ships have been discarded notably the pre-war battleships "Diderot" and "Voltaire."

"Germany continues to proceed methodically with the replacement of her older ships.

U.S. HAS MOST SUBMARINES

"The United States Navy is rapidly replacing its obsolete destroyers, while in the number of its submarines it now leads the world.

"Despite the Soviet Naval Commander-in-Chief's assertion that since 1933 the Russian Navy has increased by 715 per cent in submarines, 300 per cent. in sea-going surface ships and 175 per cent in coast defence vessels, there is little evidence of any considerable amount of new construction. Even in regard to submarines, on which efforts have been chiefly concentrated there is ground for suspecting some exaggeration, recalling the strange stories that were current under the Imperial regime concerning new Russian warships.

"Perhaps the most interesting news from Japan is that it has been decided to re-convert into a battleship the 26,000 ton "Hiei," demilitarised for use as a gunnery training ship under the 1930 Treaty. Though official confirmation of this report is lacking, there appears no reason to disbelieve it."

The Japanese battleship "Nagato", has been reconstructed and the photograph of it shows the elaborate, almost pagoda-like superstructure and bridge-work which is a unique feature in Japanese construction.

New needs for defence against air craft will be met in the design of Britain's new battleships, they will be of 35,000 tons with a main armament of 14 inch guns, and air-craft will be included in their equipment. "Fighting ships" says of them:

"It has been officially stated that these ships will be of an entirely novel type. Their design will include enhanced defence, arrangements to meet air attack, such as an improved distribution of deck and side armour, more elaborate interior sub-division, and an extension of the anti-aircraft ..... they are expected to be 30-knot ships."

On the general problem of the battleships and aircraft "Fighting Ships" remarks:—

DEFENCE AGAINST AIR ATTACK.

In a recent report by a sub committee of the committee of Imperial Defence on the vulnerability of capital ships to air attack, it is made plain that there is no reason why ships cannot be designed to meet air attack, just as in the past they have been built to resist the assaults of guns, torpedoes and mines. Except that in accuracy and duration it is markedly inferior, the aerial bomb has much in common with plunging long-range shell fire.

"As instruments of reconnaissance, aircraft are now accepted as a necessary part of the equipment of capital ships and cruisers, to be embodied in their design ..... Naval arcnitects have risen to the occasion, displaying their accustomed ingenuity in providing for the extra demands on space and weight.

Of these three new British carriers, the "Ark Royal" will be of 22,000 tons and it is reported that she will carry 70 aeroplanes. It is believed that her design will follow the general lines of "Courageous" which has an official complement of 48 aircraft. The two other new carriers "Illustrious" and "Victorious" will be of a smaller type than the "Ark Royal."—Reuter.

SASTRI APPEALS FOR UNITY AMONG INDIANS ABROAD

KUALA LUMPUR (Malaya), Dec. 23. (By Air Mail.)

A plea to all Indians in Malaya to unite in an effort to gain political recognition in the country of their adoption was made by the Right Honourable Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri at a pubic meeting held here at the Chinese Assembly Hall to-day

The Hon'ble Mr. C. D. Ahearne, Federal Secretary, was in the chair.

Most people in India, he said, did not know the conditions of Indians abroad. In fact he believed, even among those who took a hand in public affairs there was much ignorance of these conditions of life, employment, etc.

But he would not say that of the Government of India. The Government was fully aware of the conditions in Malaya and took great care to acquire knowledge of these conditions at first hand

Govt. Have No Power

He asked his audience to bear in mind that the Government of India were not in a position directly to effect improvements in their conditions.

The Indians in Malaya had withdrawn from the sphere of the Government of India's activities and it was merely by making representations to the Malayan Government, who were most sympathetic that anything could be achieved.

On this question, the Government of India was doing everything possible. It was not fair to accuse the Government there of lack of interest in her nationals abroad. He did not claim that all their efforts had been successful, or working under grave difficulties success did not often crown their efforts.

Struggle For Self-Govt.

Mr. Sastri then dealt with the struggle that was going on in India at the moment in an attempt to obtain self-government. That struggle had brought Indians into conflict with the Government. But the struggle in India Mr. Sastri held, while it might evoke the sympathy of Malayan Indians, should not affect them more. There was a point beyond which their identification with the struggle would be unwise. They were here in a different land and working under a different Government and under these conditions the help of the Government of India could never be dispensed with.

He would give them this word of advice, that they should not antagonise the Government of India or their Agents here in any way.

Mr. Sastri next said that one thing which struck him was the increasing number of Indians who were becoming Malayans in every respect. They did not know India except by name. He said that it was the duty of those who lived in India to send out to Malava true missionaries of Hindu culture and civilization.

He did not want them to believe, however, that having come here they should be aliens. That was far from his intention. He exhorted them to identify themselves with the interests of Malava, giving the aspirations of their heart to this land.—United Press.

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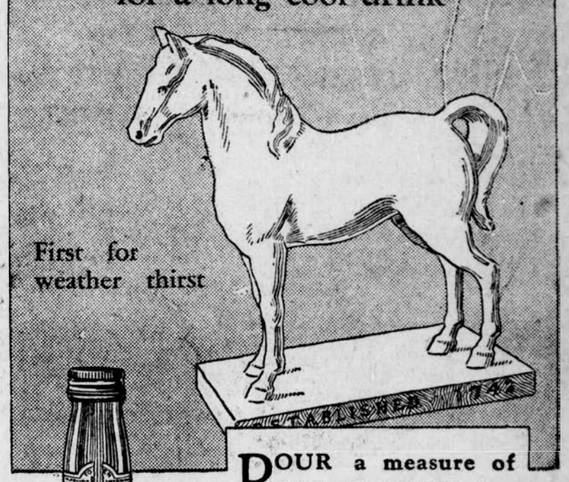

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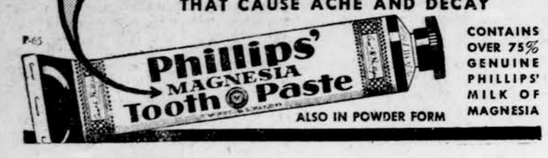

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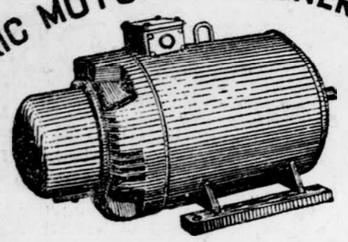
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Japanese Continental Army Inadequate

EQUILIBRIUM WITH SOVIET ESSENTIAL

Tokyo War Office Plea For Huge Air Force

TOKYO (By Mail)

The spiritual factors of Japan's military strength cannot compensate for the numerical inferiority of the army in relation to the forces which the Soviet Union can put into the field in the Far East, says a pamphlet issued recently by the Japanese War Office.

Equilibrium Essential

From the standpoint of strategy, nothing could be more dangerous than the low strength of the Japanese forces in Manchukuo, the pamphlet asserts, and it is essential that approximate equilibrium be established between the Japanese army and the peacetime army of the U.S.S.R. in the Far East. In a chapter, titled the Minimum Strength Needed for National Defence, it is declared that:

Japan's Fears

"Consideration of the military strengths of the Soviet Union and China shows that Japan's continental armaments, so important for national defence, are extremely inadequate. Both to prevent war and to hold Japan's life line on the continent, replenishment of military armamets is a matter of urgent necessity.

DETERMINANTS

"Required military strength is determined by the policy of the State, existing conditions of the State (geographical position, national resources, etcetera) and relations with Powers dealing with the State. Though we cannot go into all the details, we may consider the matter in connection with the armaments of our neighbours in the light of the latest international circumstances. If we look at the Soviet Union, for example, we may discern how urgently necessary is replenishment of our armaments.

"If the military strength which the U.S.S.R. can put into the field in the Far East is taken to be some scores of divisions and several thousands of airplanes, as the Powers Judge it to be, the present Japanese strength, even if its consumate training, ingenious strategy and excellent morale, the spiritual factors of strength, are taken into account, has an enormous numerical inferiority that undeniably cannot be compensated for, especially as in future wars mechanical and scientific equipment will be increasingly important. It is thus an urgent matter of the moment to replenish armaments on the basis of the so-called ultra-post-war type of equipment.

"The Far Eastern strength of the Soviet Union in time of peace is 15 divisions of infantry, 1,000 or so airplanes, divided into more than 100 air units, and about 1,000 tanks. In addition, the Soviets have constructed impregnable fortresses on the border and are in a position to pounce on Manchukuo at a moment's notice, glaring across the frontier with the eyes of a tiger.

JAPAN WEAKER

"And what is the strength of the Japanese garrison in Manchukuo? Numerically, it is only a third or a fourth of the Soviet, and it has but a fraction of the Soviet planes and tanks. With this weak strength, Japan is patrolling a border extending over 3,000 miles maintaining peace and order in an area enquivalent to France and Germany together and guarding railway-systems totalling more than 6,000 miles. The Soviet are in the so-called strategical divergence formation along the Soviet-Manchukuo border, but the Japanese, with their small strength, are scattered all over this vast region in helpless positions. It is as if we were garrisoning Central Japan with a single regiment. From the standpoint of strategy, nothing could be more fraught with danger.

"The Japanese forces in Manchukuo and Korea, as a matter of fact, should be adequate to guard the border, maintain peace and order and patrol the railways in time of peace and to prevent foreign invasion in time of war. Defeat or victory in the initial battle, near the border would have a serious effect on the whole fate of such a war. Even the layman must be aware that with such inadequacy of strength it would be next to impossible to discharge the duty of national defence on the border.

"To consolidate our defences on the Asiatic continent and to assure full protection of our first line in case of war with the U.S.S.R. it is essential to increase the strength of the Japanese garrison in proportion to the strength of the Soviets. Even if the efficiency of the Japanese army is is taken into account, it is needless to reiterate the need for achieving approximate equilibrium with the peace-time strength of the Soviets in the Far East.

AIR RAIDS FEARED

"In a possible future war, enemy 'planes can be expected, immediately on its outbreak, to attempt air raids on Tokyo and the principal military and munitions bases of Japan. Were Japan to lack the strength to resist these air raids at the very outset, it would be placed on the defensive and ultimately be defeated. Along with adequacy of land forces, therefore, the air forces must be brought up to invincible strength.

"The vital importance of aerial strength in modern warfare need not be reiterated, but its perfection in parallel with adequacy or land and sea forces is an important factor in preventing war. One reason for the failure of the British fleet in the Mediterranean to resort to extreme measures against Italian fleet, despite overwhelming superiority, was that the Italian air force was superior to the British. When this is considered, replenishment of the Japanese Air Force must be said to be extremely urgent.

"To what extent, then, should the air force be expanded? In view of the mobility of aircraft, the Japanese air force must be equal to that which the Soviet Union can bring to the Far East in war-time. If future developments of the Soviets are taken into account, Japan will need an air force of several hundred companies, an enormous strength. Such a vast project cannot be achieved within a few years, and therefore the army must be satisfied with minimum expansion to begin with. As the power of the nation's aircraft industry is nurtured gradual expansion should be effected. This seems to be the wisest course. But even the minimum will amount to several times the current strength. It must not be ignored, moreover, that the American army and navy have 4,000 'planes and that the Chinese have an air force of 850 'planes."

EFFECTS OF COMPETITION.

Another chapter entitled Limits of Armaments Competition, states:

"The question is often asked whether arms competition will not result if the Soviet Union and Japan expand their armaments. Such competition will naturally be seen for the next few years. The geographical position, traffic facilities and natural resources of the Far East, however, impose limits on the strength which the Soviets can put into the field in this part of the world and which they can replenish.

"There are also the four divisions of the Finnish Army, the three of the Latvian, the 30 of the Polish and the 21 of the Rumanian, totalling 61 divisions, which the Soviets must provide against along their borders. Nor can they forget the 36 German divisions in the background. Even to keep peace and order at home requires a considerable force. These considerations show that, enormous though their army is, the Soviets cannot increase indefinitely their Far Eastern strength.

A COMPARISON

"Though far advanced, there is a limit to the capacity of Soviet industry. The number of youths the army can recruit is also restricted. Infinite armament is impossible. Moreover, the Far Eastern Army of the U.S.S.R. is far from home. It must develop extremely cold and barren wilds that are sparsely populated. The Japanese garrison, on the other hand, is supported by the 30,000,000 Manchurians and their vast and fertile territory.

"In the event of an arms race with the Soviets, there will be nothing to fear, therefore, if the Japanese maintain their strength and spirit at a certain level without regard for difficulties. Nor is it demanded that Japan build up its armaments in a day. It is proposed that they be built up step by step over a dozen years in accordance with the daily advance of national industrial, financial and economic power. If national administration is conducted properly, there is absolutely no reason why Japan should not be able to compete, with the Soviet in armaments. 'It goes without saying that it is necessary from the standpoint of offence in the broad sense to perfect at home a State system capable of developing the maximum national defence, and herein lies the reason for emphasizing administrative renovation."

The army pamphlet carries on one cover the following Chinese proverb: "A hundred victories in a hundred battles is not the best of the best; the best of the best is to subdue the enemy without fighting". Pictures are given of Soviet airplanes, parachutists and tanks, and a map is appended that shows the areas of strategic importance in the Far East.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR PEACE POLICY

League Of Nation's Call To Britain

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A demand to the Government for a bold peace policy is made in a manifesto issued by the League of Nations Union. It urges British public opinion to rally to the principle of collective security.

The manifesto condemns the "present obscurity which enshrouds" British foreign policy and which, it declares, hinders the reconstruction of the League.

The Government is urged:—

To state explicitly that this country will carry out unreservedly its obligations under the Covenant for the prevention of war and collective resistance to any aggression;

To declare publicly that there is no subject concerned with international relationships, and no grievance, which any nation may wish to have discussed or explored, that Britain desires to withhold from the conference table;

COLONIAL QUESTIONS

To cause an invitation to be sent to every nation, either through the League or in some other manner, requesting their co-operation in setting up fact-finding Commissions, or other suitable machinery, to receive statements as to all grievances or proposals relating to such problems as:—

Access to raw materials; the opening of markets for trade; colonial questions; movements of population; and territorial readjustments; and

To welcome any co-operation the United States Government may feel able to offer in the work of these Commissions.

"The League of Nations Union", says the manifesto, "believes that the moment has come to call upon public opinion in Britain and in other nations to re-affirm in the clearest manner its fidelity to the principle of collective action as expressed in the League of Nations, its determination to strengthen that League, and its wish that the League should be used without qualification for promoting justice and protecting peace.

"The tragic manner in which the Government drew back from using the League to its fullest extent in the Abyssinian dispute has left behind a feeling of despair as to the power of the League which is in no way justified.

FEAR OF WAR

"The belief in collective security, then so rudely shaken, can and must be re-established. If it is once made clear, before a crisis, that an attack on any law-abiding member of the League will for certain be repelled by the united strength of the rest, it is as certain as any system of defence can make it that no attack will be launched.

"Without some such assurance the fear of war will always be present, and while that fear persists it will be difficult to induce any nation to make any concession—however reasonable—which might weaken its own power of defence.

"Such a policy of joint defence to prevent aggression will make it easier for the nations to reach an agreement to limit and reduce their national armaments. That, in its turn, will make the system of collective security more reliable and effective."—Reuter.

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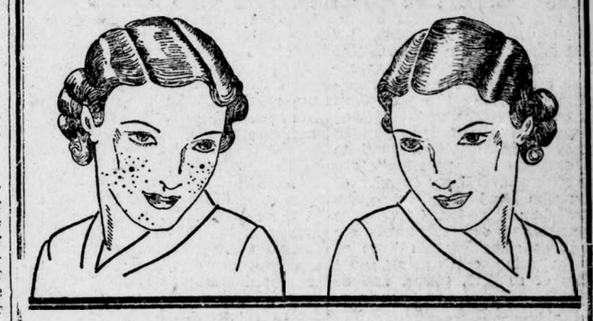
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A Look Round The World

Are Rebels In Spain Already Facing Defeat?

General Franco And His Supporters Are Fighting A Losing Battle

I believe the Rebels in Spain are already facing defeat, declares the Rt. Hon. Lord Strabolgi. General Franco and the other military leaders in revolt against the Spanish Government have been fighting hard since the end of July without a decision. Every day that passes sees their defeat more imminent. . . I know Spain well, and it does not lend itself easily to conquest. The whole of the centre of the country is ribbed with formidable mountain ranges. The only comparatively flat plains are in the east, and there the inhabitants overcame the rebellion very quickly. The rest of the country lends itself to guerilla operations, as Napoleon found to his cost; indeed, "guerilla" is a Spanish word. Every invader of Spain who had the peasants against him has found that once those peasants are armed they are adepts at attacking his lines of communication, cutting off small parties of soldiers, towns, and so on.

QUICK DECISION.

At the beginning of the rebellion the peasantry were practically unarmed, but since about the middle of October arms have been pouring into Spain from Russia and other sources for the Government supporters. Furthermore, the armament-making factories have been operating in Barcelona, Valencia, and other industrial towns, and turning out quantities of munitions. All this was known to General Franco. It was essential for the success of his cause that there should be a quick decision. The latest information I have is that even if General Franco succeeds in capturing Madrid, that will not be the end of the Civil War. Impartial estimates reckon on at least two years being needed to subdue and pacify the country.

HIS FORCES MAY DESERT.

On the other hand, if a quick decision even now is denied to General Franco he will be in serious danger of seeing his forces melting away. Then the Civil War might be over comparatively quickly. At the beginning about two-thirds of the air force sided with the Government, but, as all the world knows, things were levelled up when large numbers of aeroplanes and pilots were sent from Italy and Germany to aid the rebellion. In the Spanish Navy the officers for the most part were in the plot also. But the sailors revolted against their own officers, declared for the Government, and the majority of the fleet took sides against the rebels in the Civil War. Although much hampered by lack of officers, the Government warships controlled the Western Mediterranean and prevented General Franco from bringing over his Moroccan troops for nearly a month, when an increased air force enabled him to subdue the fleet.

PRACTICALLY UNARMED.

Those few weeks were of great importance, for the delay in the transport of the Moorish troops from Morocco to aid the Rebel cause gave a breathing space to the Spanish Government forces and enabled a firm hold to be obtained, especially in the eastern provinces. In the meantime, however, more and more munitions had been sent to the Rebel forces, not only from Italy and Germany, but also from Portugal. The situation up to the middle of October was that a comparatively small force of troops under the revolting generals had a plenitude of artillery, aeroplanes, and munitions of all kinds, while the Government forces, though far more numerous, were practically unarmed, thoroughly undisciplined, and woefully short of trained officers. But since then more arms have been available for the Government forces, and the Rebel forces have begun to weaken.

FOUGHT WITH BRAVERY.

If General Franco and his fellow generals had been able to enlist a considerable part of the population in the territories under their control, they could have conquered most of Spain by this time. But that is just where their difficulty has been. Of necessity most of the actual fighting on the Rebel side has been done by professional soldiers drawn from every race of Europe, and by the Moorish mercenaries. So long as the Rebel cause appeared to be winning these could be relied upon; and they certainly fought with great bravery. But now that the Rebel cause is in doubt, these hired troops may easily quit the fighting line or go over to the other side.

TERROR ARRIVES

The cold, wet weather has arrived in Spain. That does not suit the Moors. Being short of soldiers, General Franco had to do what other military commanders in a similar position have had to do, and that is attempt to hold down the country he had occupied by terror. But it is this very terror which has stiffened the resistance of his opponents and of all those who support the Government.

During these four months of fighting the various Governmental authorities in Spain opposed to the Rebels have been busy organising and training the Militia-men, who now begin to look like an army. The fighting is not so one-sided now.

BEGUN TO SEND HELP.

Another important factor has been the arrival of the international columns of anti-Fascist troops in Spain. These are composed of trained and seasoned soldiers who are fighting for a cause in which they believe it. Many of them are veterans of the last war who have learnt the art of fighting in half a dozen European armies. Already General Franco feeling the shortage of men round Madrid. He has been unable to invest the city completely, and has had to leave avenues of communication open from Madrid to the eastward. His own communications are being attacked, and he may soon be faced with the choice heavy losses both of men and prestige, or of risking the greater disaster of being cut off from his bases.

ON THE WANE.

In view of all these factors, strategical aspects of the struggle, it would appear that the Rebel cause in Spain is on the wane.

If the most recent reports are true—that considerable bodies of German troops have been landed in Spain to aid the Rebel cause—this is further evidence of General Franco's dangerous plight. The German Government would hardly risk the international complications that will follow if they thought that the Rebel cause was winning.

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Feeling Runs High In Turkey

ISTANBUL, (By Air Mail).

Feeling in Turkey has run high during the last few weeks at the alleged information that the French Government are not sympathetic towards the Turkish demand, that the Sanjak provinces of Antioch and Aledendretta should not be included in the newly formed Syrian republic, but awarded the same measure of independence as the latter and Lebanon. A meeting of the Turkish students took place here, the other day, on the Taxim square near the French Consulate although it had been banned by the authorities and demonstrations of protest at the French Government's attitude were held. The meeting had to be dispersed by a fire brigade while mounted police withdraw swords surrounded the French consulate to prevent any hostile attitude. A communique was issued on the same day from the government seat at Ankara condemning the political interference of the student community and dissolving all the students' associations in the country. It must be remembered that the Turkish government have already put forward their showing anxiety regarding the future position of the two Turkish provinces at present incorporated in the mandatory state of Syria. It is held in many quarters that the provinces should be preferably returned to Turkey and propaganda has already been started to achieve the required aim. A film made sometime ago is now being exhibited in various parts of the country showing the attachment of the people of the two provinces to the Turkish fatherland. It is, however, believed that the Turkish nation would be willing to accept a regime comparable to the city to Danzig with France and not Syria as protector. Iraqi oppression of the Syrians, and the Syrian mishandling of the Alawi dissident Mosiems and of the Druses is being pointed out as enough reason for creating to distrust in the Syrian sovereignty over the Turkish provinces.—I. I. Service.

Education Statistics Of Istanbul

ISTANBUL, (By Air Mail).

That the Turkish men enjoy a much greater measure of education and work much harder than women is evident from the statistics regarding Istanbul which have just been released. It is estimated that out of a total of 741,148 inhabitants, 243,304 men and 166,653 women alone are able to read and write. On the other hand, the complete illiteracy, the proportion of which is 43 per cent. is represented by 132,742 men and 185,970 women. Out of the two-fifth of total population which are engaged on work, 138,604 are men and 33,666 are women. Of the remaining 468,878 who do not work at all, seventy per cent. are females. The proportion of the two sexes who live on their incomes is 7,619 for women and 2,937 for men.—I. I. Service.

Possibility Of A Clean Sweep In Palestine Administration

JERUSALEM, (By Air Mail).

Reports are current here in political circles that the next few months may witness a clean sweep of senior officials in the Palestine administration, preceding signs of which have already been made evident in the retirement of Sir Michael Macdonnell. It is remarked that a similar wave of transferences and promotions took place after the 1929 disturbances and that the members of the Royal commission who have lately been busy probing into the records of many of the officials have already advised regarding the transference of certain persons.—I. I. Service.

New Settlement In Palestine

JERUSALEM, (By Air Mail).

A grant of £20,000 has been made by the American B'nai B'rith for the purchase of more land in Palestine in order to establish a new agricultural settlement of more land in Palestine to be made after the name of Alfred Cohen, the president of the Organisation. An area of 4,000 dunams will be reclaimed for the purpose and a large number of German-Jewish and other immigrants will be invited to form a settlement.

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail).

As much as eighty million pounds have been sent to Palestine for economic exploitation of the country since the world war according to the report published by the National Council on Palestine, which latter has decided to convene a national conference in Washington in the month of January for adopting on the safeguard of Jewish capital, a resolution to be transmitted to the Royal Commission on Palestine.—I. I. Service.

Bribery Scandal In The Iraq Army

BAGHDAD, (By Air Mail).

Decision has been taken by the Ministry of the Iraqian government to set up a committee of inquiry in order to investigate into the recent rumours that a number of senior officials had made undue advantage of their position by taking "commissions" on the transaction, put through between the Hashimi cabinet and Czechoslovakia for the purchase of second hand rifles for use in the Iraq army. A number of Arms experts and senior officials of the army have formed a committee to decide not only the question of bribery but of distinct dishonesty in the deal as the consignment received has been found to be of no use and it is realised that a new order will have to be placed for the required material.—I. I. Service.

Iraq Government Plans To Strengthen The Army

BAGHDAD, (By Air Mail).

Formation of a new division of 20,000 men complete with the latest instruments of war has been decided upon by the Ministry of Defence which has also undertaken the mechanisation of units as far as possible along with an appreciable increase in the personnel of the Air Force. Contract has already been placed with the British firms for the supply of 36 aeroplanes of the latest type which will be formed into three squadrons of bombers and pursuit planes. This is just the beginning of the plan formulated by the government to raise the strength of the army to a high level at which it may be easily capable of defending against any foreign aggressor. In order to carry out this scheme without any difficulty it has been decided to make retrenchment in the civil expenditure without however impairing the administrative efficiency. Government policy with regard to conscription in relation to the tribes has also been made clear and it has been announced that the conscripts will in future be drawn from tribesmen as much as from the town dwellers.—I. I. Service.

Jewish Organ Against Political Parity In Palestine

TEL-AVIV, (By Air Mail).

Disapproval of the idea of political parity for Jews and Arabs in Palestine is shown by the Hebrew news organ the "Haboker" which declares that such an attitude would not make any differences in the attitude of the Arabs. Besides it was not for the Jews to formulate such a policy because the Arabs were afraid of the Jewish domination. "The Arabs have no fear what-so-ever and it is a distortion of truth and sheer hypocrisy on the parts of the Arabs to pretend that they are afraid of the Jews or that the recent outrages were due to fear of being ultimately outnumbered by the Jews. It is quite unnecessary for any Zionist leader to put forward the idea of political parity.—I. I. Service.

New Egyptian Complication

PARIS, (By Air Mail).

The Anglo-Egyptian problem it appears is still far from a definite solution declares "L'Information." The treaty although signed does not become effective until both parties are members of the League. Britain is of course the member but Egypt cannot be made until a new assembly is called at Geneva to vote her in. Last year the project was abandoned because of Abyssinia. Now a new complication has arisen. This is the Madrid Government's appeal to the League for inquiry into the German and Italian support of General Franco. First thing that would happen now, were the assembly to meet, will be that Italy which has recognised the Franco Government would resist Madrid Government representative's admission into Geneva. Prospects of an early meeting of the assembly are thus remote so that the treaty is still only a scrap of paper.—I. I. Service.

German Comment On Turkish Demand

FRANKFURT, (By Air Mail).

How far Turkey's decision to appeal to the League and its publication of a white book for the return of her lost lands now under the French Mandate of Syria, would be successful cannot yet before told. It is however evident that the French are not unwilling to accede to the Turkish request provided it is sanctioned by the League, declares the "Frankfurter Zeitung." It is interesting to note that the transfer of these territories is of first rate importance to Great Britain as Alexandretta is an important naval base conveniently near to the Baghdad railway.—I. I. Service.

UNEXPECTED REPERCUSSION IN AUSTRALIA

CHRISTCHURCH, (By Mail.)

An unexpected repercussion of the Australian Government's action in the case of Mrs. Freer is the opinion in Australia that the referendum asking for the increased marketing power for Commonwealth Ministers will not succeed. This statement was made in an interview here by Professor A. H. Charteris, professor of international law at Sydney University.

"Many people are saying that the referendum has been damned by the exercise of Ministerial discretion in the Freer case," said Professor Charateris. "No one is going to entrust Ministers with further powers in view of the mess one of them has made in the Freer case."

Professor Charteris said there was widespread dissatisfaction with the dictation test in a language selected by the authorities as as means of excluding persons from the Commonwealth. "Why this obvious subterfuge?" he asked. "It has been shown to be repugnant to the sentiments of a large section of the people. I personally hope the Freer case will lead to the abolition of the test, though the results do not seem to promise that."

Professor Charteris agreed that Australia must have the right of exclusion, but he objected to the use of "this subterfuge."—Reuter.

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OB/187

HE WAS AS ROUND AS A BARREL

Protruding Stomach Made Him Look Deformed

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"A few years ago I felt I was almost finished. I was as round as a barrel, for I am not very tall, and with my protruding stomach I looked deformed. My weight was 15 stone 10 lbs., and on top of it all, I suffered so badly with rheumatism that I was no longer able to work. I started taking Kruschen Salts, and now both rheumatism and fat have disappeared. My weight is now 12 stone 8 lbs. I can dig my garden, and do my own work, in spite of my 70 years."—V.R.

Overweight and rheumatic poisoning almost invariably arise from the same source—a system loaded with unexpelled waste, like a furnace choked with ashes and soot. The six salts in Kruschen assist the internal organs to throw off each day the wastage and poisons that encumber the system. Then, little by little, that ugly fat disappears.

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Motion Picture As Nation Builder

EXAMPLE OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Mr. Desai's Appeal To Govt. For Protection Against Foreign Competition

The motion picture is a powerful medium of instruction in Culture, Education and National stability.

In Soviet Russia the motion picture is largely responsible for banishing illiteracy and poverty in less than two decades, almost a "miracle of the modern times".

"Motion Pictures have contributed to the mental improvement of the inmates of Lunatic Asylums, with great entertainment value serving the psychological needs of man".

The above are some of the salient features of Mr. Chimanlal Desai's presidential address at the second All-India Motion Picture Convention held at Madras last week-end.

The following are excerpts from Mr. Desai's interesting address.

In spite of the great efforts made by our leaders in making Hindustani as the national language, we find the progress very slow, and in the very nature of things, it must remain slow, but its spread by means of motion pictures has been much quicker and wider. This has been achieved quite unconsciously. How much better would the results be, if conscious attempts were made, through the Motion Picture to make all the people of India, acquainted with Hindustani, as the national cultural language? Universality of our language will be a direct means of political unity, and will remove our serfdom. Achievement of this, necessitates whole-hearted support from the Government, and the public, and until it is forthcoming, it is we, the film people, who will be keeping up the good work.

A MODERN MIRACLE

In Russia, education in every branch of human activities is imparted under a well considered plan. And to-day there is hardly a single illiterate man in Russia, where once even the trees had not the freedom to grow.

For this miracle of modern times, the Motion Picture is in a very large way responsible. When the people could not read, they saw, and heard, and went home wiser.

To-day there are over 10,000 theatres in Russia, for a population of 165,778,400 which means that for every 16,600 people there is one theatre where numerous films with intense educational value are shown from day to day.

Modern Italy owes its present international status, to the power of the motion Picture. There are to-day 3794 theatres in Italy, and each of these theatres has been turned into a national schoolroom, by Dictator Mussolini.

ITS ENTERTAINMENT VALUE

Now let us consider it purely as an entertainment. Man does not live by bread alone. On the contrary, he prefers quite a number of things to bread. As someone has humorously put it—"give us our luxuries and we shall do without the necessities". Entertainment provides one of the fundamental and psychological needs of man, which can be seen in the development of the cultural aspect of mankind.

In the mighty strides of progress, the stage was beaten by the motion picture, the Silents were silenced by the Talkies and the much talked of television, might be amongst us any moment as an established fact.

LACK OF FINANCES

The basic foundation of art and its technique in this industry, has always kept the layman away from it. From the very beginning only artists or men with artistic inclinations were attracted to this industry, while the commercial magnates of other industries, gave us a wide berth. With their proverbial poverty, the artists could never establish the industry on a sound indigenous basis, and throughout the early years, this great art of film making, went round with a beggar's bowl, accepting alms from any and everyone, on any term. The pioneer, always ran about in frantic search for finance, and when the profits came, the financier always took them all away, in return for the "risk" he had taken. The risk lay in the unfortunate circumstance, of there not being other financiers, bold enough to advance money, in a trade about which they knew nothing.

Our film industry needs better financiers.

It needs businessmen who will advance money on a reasonably commercial basis. It needs men who will help it to establish itself on an indigenous basis. It needs wise bankers.

RAW FILM AND MACHINERY

Raw films and studio machinery are the integral parts of this industry. It is a common of fiscal policy, that raw materials which are required for an industry should not be taxed. No country in the world except our own, is probably paying a tax on the raw materials it requires, for its home industries.

For an industry having only India and that too a restricted India, as the sole market for its product, the burden of taxation is top heavy, and it is not surprising to find the industry groaning under its weight. The mother, that is supposed to feed the child, is throttling it, throttling it gradually. That is what the Government is doing to our industry.

FILM CENSORSHIP

Next we come to the other big handicap imposed by the Government, viz., censorship boards. This institution has been considered necessary, and useful, by every country, but not in the sense in which it functions here. In the first place it is arbitrarily appointed. The industry is not represented on the board. It is supersensitive, because it itself does not know what it wants. It does not guide, it restricts and bans. It functions, like an automaton which suddenly develops moods and fancies, so that it aways keeps the industry guessing. The industry has put before it, its difficulties, and it has gone on ignoring them. It keeps the industry in a state of panic, and the producer, left to fight his own battle, against a danger which is always unknown, naturally adopts the line of least resistance. The result is, that he cannot undertake the production of any historical or political subject; as he is almost sure to have it banned.

The Government has looked upon the industry merely as a source of revenue, and it, is high time now, that the authorities wake up to the pressing demands, and save a promising industry, from dying out.

JOURNALISTS AND FILMS

I give you below a sparkling example of what journalists, infused with the spirit of patriotism, can do for an industry.

Some years back, the British film industry was a negligible quantity on the world screen. The clever Americans with their up to date technique, intensely human stories, and an imposing array of screen beauties, induced every British screen fan, to spend for the American picture, in preference to the apologetic productions of the British Studios. The British Film industry was slowly dying. And then came a dynamic man, with a bold and beautiful dream, and the horizon looked once more bright and hopeful. That man was Alexander Korda. He knew the power of the press. He knew the intense patriotism of the British. He could not buy the journalists, but he could play on their patriotic instinct. He called them together and told them what they could do. Journalists were British—they knew their job and they got to it with a new spirit. For years, almost every paper in Great Britain came out with picturesque description of some British film or other, while on the other hand, brilliant American pictures were doled out space by inches. What was the result of this intense propaganda? To-day the British Film industry is very firmly established, in spite of better and bitter competition, coming from Hollywood.

SANCTITY OF THEIR TRUST

Our journalists can do the same for our film industry, if only they realise the sanctity of their Trust.

I therefore appeal to our journalists and remind them of our struggling industry. It is up to them to put the industry on a sound basis by a systematic and constructive propaganda, by publishing articles dealing with the industry from the artistic cultural, and economic points of view.

SUGGESTION TO PRODUCERS

The present successes of quality pictures produced in India, and their enthusiastic reception by critics, and fans all over India, place upon the producers a heavy responsibility, of always producing quality pictures. It is a hopeful sign of progress and prosperity to notice the inclinations of several of our producers to produce "classic" stories written by great Indian Authors. The days when senseless stunt thrillers captured the fancy of the auditences, are over, and we must now produce great educational subjects, as by doing so we shall not only provide clean entertainment, but also render a distinct national service to our countrymen.

POONA IN GRIP OF SEVERE COLD

Temperature Falls To 41 Degrees On Thursday

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Dec. 31.

Poona is experiencing bitterest cold of the season for the last couple of days marking the end of the year. The temperature recorded for 24 hours ending 8 a.m. today was 81 degrees maximum and 41 minimum which are 4 and 12 degrees below normal respectively.

RAIN AND SNOW IN KASHMIR

Temperature Below Normal In C. P.

POONA, Dec. 31.

The western disturbance has caused scattered light falls of rain or snow in Kashmir. A few falls of rain are also reported from south-east Madras. Temperatures continue to be markedly below normal in and around west Central Provinces. Negapatam reports quarter of an inch of rain.

Forecast: Local rain or snow is likely to occur in Kashmir and scattered showers in north Punjab. Local rain is also likely in the south of the Peninsula and scattered showers in Burma.

WEEKLY REPORT.

The following is the weekly weather report for the week ending December 30. The western disturbance which was affecting the country at the end of the previous week lay as a low pressure area over the West Central India, west Rajputana on the 25th and became unimportant the next day. It was responsible for local rain in Kashmir, the north-west Frontier Province and in and near the Punjab Hills on the first two days of the week and in Sind on the 24th in the hills of the United Provinces on the next day. It also caused a few falls of rain in Baluchistan and Gujarat on the 24th. The second western disturbance affecting the north-west frontier by the 28th passed away north-eastwards during the course of the next day without causing any precipitation and the third western disturbance caused cloud along the North-West Frontier on the last day of the week.

Scattered showers also occurred in Tenasserim on most days during the week and in North-East India, North Burma, North Madras Coast, North Hyderabad, Bombay Deccan and Malabar on some days during the week. Temperatures were markedly below normal in Rajputana between the 27th and the 29th in East Central India, West Central Provinces between the 28th and the 30th and in West Central India between the 27th and the 30th.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBBY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 31-12-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .018 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 59.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.1 degrees 2.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 67.0 degrees 0.7 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 53 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 181 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 31-12-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 73.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.17 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Real-Life Experiences Prove That

VAPORUB brings double-quick RELIEF from COLDS!

Wouldn't Swallow Medicine. "My daughter was suffering from a severe cold, but would not swallow medicine, she hates it so. I didn't know *what* to do. Finally I thought of VapoRub—just rubbed it on her chest. It worked wonders!" Mr. S. J. F., BOMBAY.

Breaks Up Chest Cold. "I was suffering from a heavy chest cold for many weeks, and could not rid myself of it. A friend suggested using Vicks VapoRub, which I did. In a short time the cold was gone." Miss G. B., CALCUTTA.

Checks Attack of Flu. "My daughter had a bad cold and felt an attack of Flu coming on. I rubbed her chest with Vicks VapoRub—and it checked the attack before it could get a real hold." Mrs. H. L., Port Elizabeth, So. AFRICA.

Ends Siege of Bronchitis. "When one of my little girls was very ill with bronchitis, a friend recommended Vicks VapoRub. Now I check all my children's colds, almost at once, by giving them a good rubbing with VapoRub." Mrs. R. W., Sydney, AUSTRALIA.

Frees Family of Colds. "We always have a jar of VapoRub in the medicine chest. Using VapoRub at the first sign of a cold has kept our family practically free of bad colds all winter." Mr. N. M. H., Georgia, UNITED STATES.

In 71 countries, mothers prefer this external remedy that ends colds without "dosing"

WHEN you treat a child's cold with Vicks VapoRub, you are using the remedy that 26 million other mothers—in 71 different countries—have found best and safest. Best, because it ends colds so quickly. Safe, because there is nothing to swallow—nothing to upset the stomach of the youngest child, as internal medicines so often do.

No Waiting—Acts Instantly

All you do is rub this pleasant ointment on the throat and chest at bedtime. Almost before you finish rubbing, VapoRub starts to fight the cold in two direct ways at once:

1. Through the Skin. There is a comfortable tingle on the little one's chest as VapoRub begins to act direct through the skin like a poultice.

2. Medicated Vapours. At the same time, warmed by the body, VapoRub releases medicated vapours which are breathed in for hours, 18 times a minute, direct to the irritated air-passages of the nose, throat, and chest.

This combined poultice and vapour action makes the child feel better right away as it starts to soothe irritation, loosen phlegm, and break-up congestion. With the breathing easier, the little patient soon drops off to restful sleep. And while he sleeps, VapoRub goes on working hour after hour. By morning, almost always, the worst of the cold is over. Even grown-ups' colds yield quickly to VapoRub's powerful double action.

VICKS VAPORUB

ENGLAND'S CHOICE

Financial Survey

Stock Markets Recover From King Crisis

NAZI MISMANAGEMENT TELLS ON GERMANY

"No Economic Sanity" In Returning Colonies To Them

(By Our London Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.
(By air mail).

Now that the Constitutional crisis is over it is fair to say that the behaviour of the Stock Markets in the face of the distressing events of the past fortnight has been magnificient. Prices were no doubt marked down and dealing margins widened, but there never was any suggestion of panic. The index of ordinary shares, compiled by the "Financial News", stood at 122.3 on December 1. By December 7, when the Constitutional crisis was at its gloomiest, it had fallen to 119.1. However, by the close of the crisis it had recovered to 121.6. The prospects are now favourable to the continuation of good markets. Of course they may not necessarily be of strong markets.

In the current issue of Lloyds Bank's Monthly Review, Mr. H. D. Henderson has analysed the trade recovery in Britain, and has come to some very interesting conclusions. He points, in particular, to various features of the situation which suggest that the "vicious spiral" of rising wage rates and cost of living, which is a typical indication of the inflationary boom, may develop in the course of the next year or two. This is (1) because a large part, and perhaps a greater part of the steady growth of the country's power is being devoted to armaments which adds nothing to the supply of commodities available for meeting human needs. (2) Because capital goods of all sorts are being produced on a scale which cannot possibly be sustained indefinitely and has already led to an over-expansion of constructional activity, which is a marked feature of every boom. Gilt-edged and other fixed interest bearing securities are not regaining the lost ground with such rapidity as industrial and other Ordinary shares. That can hardly be surprising in view of the clear indication received earlier in the week of a more seasonal hardening of short-term money rates.

AVOIDING HIGH BANK RATE.

Mr. Henderson dislikes a rise in money rates, not merely because of its unfavourable reaction on the budget position and the investment market, but because he feels that only a violent upward movement would be of value as a corrective. Nevertheless he is quite prepared for the steading influence of, say, a 3 per cent. bank rate in the comparatively near future, especially if, as he thinks likely, sterling will undergo a prolonged period of weakness. For the rest Mr. Henderson suggests that the authorities should for the time being abandon all public works activity which is not strictly essential, and that concerted efforts should be made by the banks to limit advances for speculative purposes. One of the major objectives in the economic policy of the next few years should, in his opinion, be "to avoid the necessity for a high bank rate."

The British Press, more particularly the City editors have given a good publicity to the Indian Iron and Steel Issues. It is pointed out by the City editors that the issues of 4 per cent First Debenture stock, 4 per cent Convertible Second Debenture stock and Ordinary Shares of the Indian Iron and Steel Company are being made to provide finance for the fusion of the Bengal Iron Company with the undertaking. The combined works, we understand, are at present producing 645,000 tons iron per annum and when the second furnace of the Bengal Iron Company is blown in the production will be 790,000 tons per annum. Costs of production are believed to be the lowest in the world, with the exception of the Tata Iron and Steel whose costs are believed to be about the same. It is noticeable that although the two companies suffered heavily during the slump they never failed to meet their Debenture interest and on last year's results the service was covered about four times. Improved results are in sight for the current year and the merged undertaking should benefit from the new steel works being erected, as it has contracted to supply the molten metal requirements.

ON MANCHESTER EXCHANGE

Conditions on the Manchester Royal Exchange had been virtually normal again on Friday, December 11, after the abdication of King Edward VIII. There had been a large attendance of members on the boards, even for a market day, and a fair amount of business had been under negotiation in most sections. Cotton prices had remained steady, yarn and cloth quotations had been firmly held, and customers generally had accepted the fact that Manchester rates must be paid for Manchester goods. There had been some haggling, but few producers had had to take lower prices than they felt justified in asking, and a useful trade had been arranged.

There had been a moderate volume of miscellaneous inquiry from India to which most of the markets had contributed. Madras especially had shown more interest, placing orders for mulls and prints, and there had also been business in white-yarn dhoties, painsooks, and saries for Calcutta, and in mulls and white shirtings for Karachi. Bombay had taken part in the buying of dyed goods. Java had remained in the market for dyed goods, and one or two lots had been booked for China. Somewhat large quantities were offered at the piece-goods auction at Shanghai on the same day, and the market showed a strong undertone, priced being steady to a little higher for most styles. Demand from the Near East and Egypt had again been disappointing, being confined to a few small lots of bleaching styles for which only low prices were offered. News of the change in the quota regulations in Nigeria and the Gold Coast had been welcomed, and there had been a fair amount of West African trade, chiefly in bleached and printed goods. South American buying had, if anything, been brisker than on other recent days.

NAZI MISMANAGEMENT.

We have now before us the full text of the speech on Germany's economic situation delivered by Dr. Schacht in Frankfort on Wednesday, December 9. It is by far the most aggressive speech on a foreign political subject ever delivered by a responsible Minister of the Nazi Government, and with a deserving lack of discretion it confronts the world with a straight issue; either you give us colonies, or there will be an explosion. In his speech Dr. Schacht has painted a rather grim picture of Germany's economic difficulties. No one who has any knowledge of German affairs would deny the correctness of Dr. Schacht's assery in that the German people are to-day suffering from a shortage of a large range of essential supplies. But it had to be said that the raw material and food difficulties experienced by Germany are not an inherent consequence of Germany's structure but that they are solely and entirely due to the gross economic mismanagement to which Germany has been subjected in the four years of the Nazi regime.

It must be remembered that the total supply of raw materials from abroad during the past year was no smaller in Germany than it was in 1929. And, if, dispite this fact, there is an acute shortage of a vast range of raw materials, then this is entirely due to the enormous changes and dislocation caused by the concentration of all industrial activity upon military objectives. Even more important is the fact that Germany's balance of payments during the last two years has been favourable. Instead of spending the surplus of several hundred million Rm on marks for the importation of foodstuffs, raw materials for the consumption goods industries and the payment of the interest service on Germany's foreign debt, Dr. Schacht has spent several hundred million marks for the repurchase of German foreign bonds.

NOT ECONOMIC SANITY

According to "Frankfurter Zeitung" a recent estimate on the development of Germany's external debt shows clearly that the total recorded reduction in the German long-term foreign debt is very much larger than the reduction caused by the devalution of foreign currencies. At the same time let us not overlook the fact that apart from spending foreign exchange for the repatriation of German foreign bonds, the Nazi Government has spent large sums of moneys in propaganda abroad, and is it not difficult to sympathise with the German farmer who a week ago was sentenced to a small term of imprisonment for having remarked that the German money which is now going to Spain would be better spent for the import of fodder. Were it not for these causes excessive rearmament, foreign debt repatriation, political expenditure abroad the German balance of payments would show a surplus more than large enough to meet Germany's entire demands for raw materials and foodstuffs, while at the same time permitting a fair treatment of her foreign creditors. In the circumstances a transfer of colonies to Germany would not be an act of economic sanity. As the "Financial News" points out all that it would do would be to improve immensely Germany's strategic position and provide her with jumping-off places for the conquest of an Empire.

JAPAN'S TRADE.

In each of the first six months of this year Japan's foreign trade shows a considerable excess of imports over exports. In July, however, there was a favourable balance of 15,000,000 yen, and this was steadily increased until in October exports exceeded imports by 60,000,000 yen. Last month, however, this satisfactory movement suffered a sharp setback. Imports increased by 34,000,000 yen as compared with the previous month, while exports decreased by 10,000,000 yen, though, even so, they were 36,000,000 yen more than in November last year. In spite of the increase in exports of 169,000,000 yen, however, the balance of trade for the first eleven months of this year was an adverse one of 136,000,000 yen, as compared with a favourable one of 16,000,000 yen in the corresponding period of 1935.

The monthly cabled report on commercial conditions which is issued by the Japanese Embassy in London says that the excess of exports last month was mainly due to increased exports of raw silk, cotton and rayon textiles, and miscellaneous goods. Imports of raw cotton reached a higher figure, but there was a marked decline in wool imports. It seems possible that this decline will be a feature during the next month or two, as Japan appears to have secured its requirements of wool earlier than usual this year, largely, no doubt, in anticipation of its "trade war" with Australia. As a result of higher commodity prices in America and the United Kingdom, the official report says, all textiles showed a marked rise during the month, while other leading commodities were steadier. At the end of the month prices of semi-finished steels rose suddenly, and the Bank of Japan index number of wholesale prices for November, at 203.5, was nearly 1.5 per cent above that for October.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS TELL.

Exports of cotton cloth from Japan this year, it is learnt, are expected to decline to about 2,650,059,000 square yards, with a value of 470,600,000 yen, against last year's totals of 2,725,000,000 square yards and 496,000,000 yen respectively. The value shows a decline of 7 per cent and the yardage one of 3 1/2 per cent. The fall is largely the result of tariff increases or import restrictions in British India, the Netherlands Indies, Australia, Egypt, and other countries. The depression in trade with American countries has also been partly responsible. Exports for the first ten months of the year amounted to 2,224,532,000 square yards, valued at 392,157,000 yen (£23,668,000). However, exports decreased by 53,495,000 square yards (11.6 per cent.) to British India.

It is understood that a Government scheme for controlling and prompting foreign trade will be submitted to the Japanese Diet in January. It will include two novel taxes. One is a tax to be placed on certain of Japan's own exports. This will have an estimated yield of £235,000 a year, which will be devoted to the encouragement and control of Japan's foreign trade. The other is a statistics tax to bring in £300,000 yearly, which will be used to cover the expense of compiling reliable and extensive figures relating to trade.

FOREIGN TRADE CONTROL.

The main part of the scheme will be embodied in the Foreign Trade Control Bill and the Foreign Trade Guild Bill. Stronger control of Japanese export and import guilds is the purpose of the Foreign Trade Guild Bill. The Bill would give the Ministry of Commerce authority to compel the organisation of guilds; to organise a standing committee of manufacturers and traders to ensure harmony between Japanese producers and traders and to enforce a license system for both exports and imports. The proposed export tariff tax is not expected to be heavy. The Japanese Ministry of Finance regards it as a means of lessening dumping of Japanese commodities in foreign countries, and believes that the tax will be shifted to foreign consumers. Exports of cotton and rayon cloth, the principal export articles involved, are seriously concerned about the proposed export tariff, and have decided to begin a movement to prevent enactment of the policy.

According to "Jiji Shimpo", a newspaper influential in commerce, an agreement has been virtually reached in the trade talks between Australia and Japan. The agreement is reported to stipulate that Japan should buy 800,000 bales of wool from Australia, during two seasons, starting retrospectively from 1st September, 1936, in return for a guarantee by Australia to import 102,500,000 square yards of cotton piece-goods and rayons annually from Japan.

U. S. BUREAU ESTIMATE.

The final United States Cotton Bureau estimate of the American crop is 12,407,000 bales. The amount ginned up to December 1 was 11,494,000 bales, while the yield per acre is placed at 1,976 lbs. These figures were well received by the London market. The total production estimates is practically the same as the November figure of 12,400,000 bales, whereas recent private estimate had led the market to anticipate an increase of 100,000 bales or more. The yield per acre shows a small reduction the November estimate for this was 199.7 lbs., but this has evidently been offset by an increase in the estimate of the total cotton acreage. The ginnings figure shows that 1,614,000 bales were ginned during November, while the acreage abandoned since July 1 is placed at 2.8 per cent.

Including the total carry-forward, the supply of American cotton during the current season will amount to approximately 18,700,000 bales. The United States Government holds 3,00,000 of this under the £c. loan. Consumption of American cotton is estimated at 13,500,000 bales, against 12,500,000 in 1935-36. The trade is awaiting some announcement from the Government on the quantity and price of the loan cotton, which will be released during the current season.

Three crying children who waited in vain with what was left of their family's possessions in a ruined street of Madrid for transport to evacuate them from the city. The transport never came and the fate of these children was never learned by a London photographer who took these pictures. He says that scenes such as this are everyday occurrences as Christmas comes to Madrid.

With ancient and colourful ceremony the Coronation date of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on May 12, 1937, was proclaimed at St. James' Palace, Charing Cross, Temple Bar and Royal Exchange in London. Photo shows: the procession leaving St. James' Palace.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Money In Moderate Demand

STRENGTH OF STERLING

Rumours Of Increase In Import Duty On Silver

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec 30

This was a very short working week owing to the incidence of Christmas holidays.

MONEY

End of the year demand for money kept the money market very steady during the period under review, and day-to-day loans were available at 1-1/2 per cent. Applications for this week's three months' Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 2,05,75,000, of which Rs. 2 crores were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 1-2-0 per cent as against Rs. 1-1-0 per cent last week. Government have repaid to the Reserve Bank of India Rs. 1 crore borrowed against ways and means advances, thereby reducing the outstanding under this head to Rs. 3 crores. Fixed deposit rates were: 3 months at 1-3/4 per cent and 6 months at 1-3/4 to 2 per cent.

GILTEDGED

The giltedged market was closed during the week and reopens on the 4th of January 1937.

EXCHANGE

Good demand for money and large showing of merchandise export bills continued to keep sterling exchange steady. Sellers of ready T T quoted 1s. 6 9/64d and buyers at 1s. 6 11/64d. The Government were able to get £1,505,000 sterling on tap at 1s 6 5/32d. during the week ended December 25, 1936. Forward deliveries upto the end of April 1937 were available at 1s. 6 9/64 d. Sterling tenders to Government amounted to £59.4 millions, of which approximately 2 per cent were allotted.

The predominant feature of foreign exchanges in London was the strength of sterling in terms of the dollar. The sterling dollar cross rate after moving between dol. 4.91 15/16 and dol 4.91 3/16 closed at dol 4.91 5/16. The London-Paris rate showed practically no change, the highest being frs. 105.16 and the lowest frs. 105.13. The belga and the guilder fluctuated between 29.14 1/2 and 29.07 1/4 and 8.98 1/4 and 8.96 3/4 respectively. The Italian Lira was quoted at 93.37. Among the Eastern exchanges, the Shanghai dollar was steady, and the rate advanced from the previous closing of 1s 2 7/16d to 1s 2 17/32d. Heavy imports of cotton into Japan made the Yen a shade quieter. The sterling/yen exchange was quoted at 1s. 1 13/16d.

aGOLD

The price of gold moved in consonance with the fluctuations in the sterling dollar cross rate. The quotation for ready gold opened at Rs. 35-0-9, and after moving between Rs. 35-1-0 and Rs. 35-0-0, closed at Rs. 35-0-9. Early in the week there was some re-selling by banks probably against dollar arbitrage. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 50,000 tolas, while daily arrivals averaged about 10,000 tolas. The offtake averages about 2,000 tolas a day. Last week's shipment per s.s 'Ranchi' was worth Rs. 29.44 lakhs, making a total of Rs. 32.87 crores for the current year and Rs. 230.42 crores since September 1931. In London the price of gold moved narrowly between 148s 7d and 148s 4d. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 35-1-0 and Rs. 35-0-0 for ready and January 1, settlement and Rs. 35-0-3 and Rs. 34-15-3 for January 29, settlement. Total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 49,580 in bar and coin. The price of spot sovereigns moved between Rs. 22-1-3 and Rs. 22-3-9.

SILVER

Rumours about an increase in the import duty on silver at the next budget originated from outside markets, and this gave rise to a heavy backwardation for the March settlement in the local market. A discount on March settlement was quoted at as high as Rs. 1-4-0; and there was a scramble for spot silver in London. The backwardation in the London market increased to 1/4d on the 24th instant. Towards the close, however, some speculative buying for March settlement induced by the heavy backwardation reduced the differential between February and March to about 10 annas. This also decreased the backwardation in London from 1/4d to 1/8. The quotation for spot opened at Rs. 52-6 and after declining to Rs. 51-12 on Wednesday last following a fall of 3/8d. in the London quotation, moved up to Rs. 52-12 in midweek, but declined and closed at Rs. 52/8. The market re-opened for light trading on the 28th of December, but the incidence of holidays in foreign centres restricted the volume of business in this market. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 25,000 bars, while the offtake averages about 50 bars a day. Silver to the amount of £330,100 is en route to Bombay. The highest and lowest rates in London were 21 1/4d and 20 7/8d for spot and 21 1/8d and 20 13/16d for two months forward; and those in our market were Rs. 52-12 and Rs. 51-12 for ready and January 2, settlement and Rs. 52-14 and Rs. 51-14 for January 31, settlement. Total imports during the week amounted to about 2,068 bars from London and Australia and Rs. 8,073 in coin.

SHARES

The share market was closed during the period under review, and re-opens on the 4th of January 1937.

RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

The Reserve Bank of India statement for the week ended December 18, 1936, shows a decrease of Rs. 42.04 lakhs in the total notes issued against a corresponding decline of Rs. 41.97 lakhs in Rupee coin. Notes in circulation have increased by Rs. 2.75 crores to Rs. 184.16 crores while those held in the Banking Department have declined by Rs. 3.17 crores to Rs. 16.48 crores. Sterling securities were unchanged at Rs. 67.32 crores whereas Rupee securities slightly decreased by Rs. .07 lakhs. Government Deposits, which include £30,360 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted at 1s. 6d to the rupee, were down by Rs 76.26 lakhs to Rs. 6.89 crores, and Banks' Deposits by Rs. 2.68 crores to Rs. 20.99 crores. Balances held abroad were up by Rs. 55.11 lakhs to Rs. 13.23 crores. Loans and advances to the Government were reduced by Rs 1 crore to Rs. 3 crores. Investments increased by Rs. 41.46 lakhs. Other Assets receded by Rs. .06 lakhs and Other Liabilities recorded an increase of Rs 15.59 lakhs to Rs. 2.68 crores. The bank rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT

The Imperial Bank of India statement as on December 18, 1936, shows a fall of Rs. 2.50 crores to Rs. 13.14 crores in the total cash balance of the bank. Total value of securities have increased by Rs. 27.21 lakhs to Rs. 51.40 crores. Loans, Cash Credits and Bills Discounted have risen by Rs. 79.58 lakhs, Rs. 41.83 lakhs and Rs. 131.73 lakhs respectively. Deposits on all accounts show a decline of Rs 16.35 lakhs to Rs. 78.71 crores during the week. It is understood that the Imperial Bank of India advance rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

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5. Women's Page.
6. Children's Page.
7. Sports Page.
8. Health Page.
9. Commercial Intelligence
10. Latest Telegrams.
11. Comic Tit-Bits.
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SPECIAL FEATURES

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5. Secrets Of Egypt's Vanished Past.
6. The Cricket Carnival.
7. A German Picture Gallery.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Quiet But Wheat Steady And Lead Firm

BOMBAY, Dec 31

On Thursday cross rates ruled steady

REACTION IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton opened steady but thereafter hedge selling caused some reaction.

BULLION QUIET

London gold and silver ruled quiet.

WHEAT VERY STEADY

Wheat was very steady. Base metals were firm. Jute and rubber ruled easy.

SECURITIES QUIET BUT STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was quiet with the approaching settlement arrangement restricting business. Giltedged securities were quiet but steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

	New York, Dec 31
Previous closing	12.41
To-day's opening	12.47
Difference	+06
To-day's closing	12.39
Difference	—02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

	Liverpool, Dec 31
Previous closing	6.52
To-day's opening	6.56
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	6.85
Difference	+05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 230-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 31

Cotton was fairly active on scattered buying influenced by the sound technical position and the steadiness of Liverpool cables but later the enquiry slowed down although the undertone continued very steady.

Operations in March commenced at 12.47 1/2, 3 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and foreign and domestic trade buying with March touching 12.48 but thereafter the demand was less aggressive with moderate hedging pressure.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.40 with a decline of 4 points for March delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 31

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (12.42/12.42) 12.48/12.48
March (12.40/12.39) 12.47/12.47
May (12.30/12.29) 12.36/12.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 31

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American January (6.77) 6.83
American March (—) 6.85
Egyptian ..nuary (9.69) 9.95
Egyptian March (9.92) 10.14

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 31

There was no business at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 31

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£223 buyers £223 1/2 sellers. Easy) £233 buyers £233 1/4 sellers.
Lead (£27 7/8 buyers £28 sellers. Weak) £28 5/16 buyers £28 7/16 sellers. Firm
Electrolytic Copper (£53 to £54) £54 to £54 1/2
Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 9/16 sellers) £14 9/16 sellers
Linseed C Ieutta December January (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (£12 5/16 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal January (£16 1/2 sellers) £16 7/16 sellers

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) closed.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) closed.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) closed.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) closed.
Now the next sale will take place on January 4, 1937.

JUTE

New Crop December January (£19 1/8 sellers) £19 sellers
Dunlop January (£23 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning January (£21 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (10 7/8) 10 1/2 paid and value
Forward April June (10 3/8 paid and buyer) 10 7/16 paid and seller

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 31

	Rs a p.
Wheat January	3 12 3
Wheat May	3 10 0
Linseed May	7 13 0

The tone was steady.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec 31

Previous closing	4.91 7/32
To-day's opening	4.91 3/32
To-day's latest	4.91

(At the time of New York cotton closing.)

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec 31

Previous closing	4.90 7/8
To-day's opening	4.91
To-day's closing	4.91 3/16
Difference	+00 5/16

FRANC RATE.

London, Dec 31

Previous closing	105.13
To-day's opening	105.13
To-day's closing	105.13
Difference	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 31

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91 and then rose to 4.91 1/8 on some support otherwise movements were small and narrow. The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.91 3/16

France opened at 105.13 and kept steady at this rate with minor fluctuations. The sterling franc cross rate closed at 105.13

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec 31

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"India bought and sold. Small business. Holiday market."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Dec 31 Last Price	To-day's Price
Spot	21 3/8d.	21 5/16d.
Forward	21 3/16d	21 3/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 31

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£7-1-8) £7-1-7

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec 31

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (5/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Dec 31
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (7.952) 7.951
New York on Bombay (37.17) 37.18
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/8) 0.92 3/8
London on Milan (93.28) 93.28
London on Shanghai (1-2 9/16) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-1 13/16) 1-1 13/16

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 31

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 10/- 3/4 and May 10/8. The market was fairly active on scattered buying and good sales of Australian wheat to Japan with fairly good passing but later some reaction followed in the absence of continued support.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 31

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.36 1/2. Prices advanced on better outside demand and some local support influenced by bitter foreign cables.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec 31

	Rs a. p
Silver ready	52 9 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 9 0
Silver 2nd settlement	52 10 0
Gold ready	35 0 0
Gold 1st settlement	35 0 0
Gold 2nd settlement	34 15 9
Sovereigns	22 4 6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec 30.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan-Feb. sellers	41/3
Wheat Barletta Russo Jan-Feb. sellers	41/7 1/2
Wheat South Australian Dec. sellers	45/9

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Dec. 30.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 8 7/8

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec 31

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £98 1/2 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 31
3-30 p.m.

Preliminary settlement arrangements restricted business but markets generally were good. Oils and Coppers were firm. Kaffirs were firm but the demand slackened later.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 1/2) £84 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 3/8) £105 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 7/8) £107 7/8
5 per cent Indian Loan (£116 1/4) £116 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/8) £105 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (18-0) 18-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (£4 1/2) £4 1/2
Hydro Electric 4pf 3/4) 4pf 9 1/8
Musical Industries (21-9) 21-9
Pinchin Johnson (53-9) 53-9
Imperial Chemical (41-7 1/2) 41-3
Woolsworth New Ford (88-9) 91-3
Realisation 1939 (£96 1/2) £96 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (34-9) 34-9
Unilever Ordinary (44-0) 44-0
Ford Motors (32-9) 32-9
Cables and Wireless (£6 5/8) £6 5/8
British American Tobacco (132-6) 133-1 1/2
Carreas A (£11 1/2) £11 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (181-3) 180-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Distillers (124-3) 124-3
Bredford Dyers (10-3) 10-3
British Celanese (9-3) 9-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (53-7 1/2) 53-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (57-6) 57-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-6) 12-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (34-6) 34-6
Inter Nickels (£65 3/8) £65 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (41-9) 41-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 31
4-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£114 3/4) £115
4 1/2 per cent 1958-63 (£118 1/2) £119
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£113) £112 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1854/59 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£109 3/8) £109 3/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-3) 18-9
Donaro Tea (45-0) 45-0
Empire of India (28-6) 29-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (43-0) 43-6
Gula Kelampong (57-6) 56-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (43-9) 43-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11) £11

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 61-3
Burma Corporation (16-9) 16-9
Rio Tintos (£21) £21
East Rand Proprietors (75-6) 75-6
Raud Imam (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 1/2) £16 1/2
Gedule New (£11 1/8) £11 1/8
Sub Nigel (£13 3/8) £13 1/2
New Moddars (36-3) 36-3
Spring Mines Split Shares (39-4 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 7/8) £10

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (51-10 1/2) 52-6
Anglo Iranian (99-4 1/2) 100-7 1/2
Burma Oil (106-10 1/2) 106-10 1/2
Musical Eagle (31-9) 31-4 1/2
Shell Transport (£128 3/4) £130
Royal Dutch (£47) £47 1/4

HO ... IES

Great Western (£65) £65
L and S Ordinary (£33 3/4) £34 1/8
L N E R Defd. (£5 7/8) £5 7/8
Southern Dutch (£26) £26 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£135 1/2) £135 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£98) £98 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 31

The following were the opening rates:
General Motor (dol 64 7/8) dol 65
Anaconda Copper (dol 54) dol 54 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 78) dol 79
U S Steel Preference (dol 144) unquoted.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 Delivery.

Bombay, Dec 31

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 13 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 12 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 13 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 13 9

STOCK EXCHANGE MOST SATISFACTORY

Nickel Price Reduced By 20 Sterling

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 31

The Stock Exchange was most satisfactory in all sections at the close of the year's final account with substantial gains especially among leading industrials. Rubbers resumed advance despite fluctuations in the commodity.

In commodities rubber opened weak on profit taking and was then firmer closing quietly easier in sympathy with lower New York avdices. Copper was strong and active in sympathy with United States. Wheat was firm on bullish statistical situation.

The price of nickel was reduced by twenty sterling per ton following lower production costs and greater use thereof to be effective from to-morrow.

Wall Street was firm and then easier.

Only foreign exchanges will open to-morrow.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, Dec 31

To-day's closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind January	21	2	8
March	20	12	0
Punjab January	18	11	8
March	18	13	3
American January	23	15	9
March	24	4	0
Tone strong.			
Wheat January	31	15	6
March	32	8	9
July	29	11	6
Tone firm.			
Toria February	39	3	8
March	40	5	3
Gram January	21	15	6
July	22	1	6
Cottonseeds January	17	6	6
March	17	14	3

Markets will remain closed to-morrow.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 31.

Following a rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 230/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 231/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was some realising and prices eased off to Rs. 230/6. The undertone of the market was steady but business was restricted owing to holiday.

Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 4 points and later was quoted 6 points up which induced buying by bazar operators and Broach A/M advanced to Rs. 231/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A-M	231 8 0
Oomra D-J	210 4 0
Oomra March	210 8 0
Bengal D-J	180 0 0
Bengal March	178 12 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec 31

Our market was steady with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	45	5	0
Highest	45	7	0
Lowest	45	1	0
Closing	45	3	0
Castorseed May—			
Opening	38	2	0
Highest	38	11	6
Lowest	38	7	0
Closing	38	9	6
Cottonseed Jan—			
Opening	20	14	0
Highest	21	1	0
Lowest	20	12	6
Closing	20	14	6
Cottonseed May—			
Opening	22	7	0
Highest	22	8	0
Lowest	22	4	3
Closing	22	5	0

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 30.

Gold bars fine per ounce £7/1/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 30.

Spot	21 3/8
Forward	21 3/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 30.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£85
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£98 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£114 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£84 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 3/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£105 3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£116 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£114 3/4
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	£15 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£110
National Bank of India	£47 5/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 30.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers 10 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Think cotton must eventually follow other commodities. Consider Egyptian contracts in Liverpool particularly attractive and of these Uppers safest purchase.

Liverpool.—Washington loan uncertainties still overhang but meanwhile undertone very steady due to trade demand being in excess of hedge offerings.

New York.—Trade bought nears offsetting liquidation. Foreign buying distants absorbing hedges.

New York.—Rather better feeling is caused by trade buying. Distinctly less pressure to sell. No news from Washington.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 30.

January	12.47
March	12.44
May	12.33
July	12.25
Octobe	11.90
Middling Spot	13.04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 30.

January	12.40
March	12.41
May	12.32
Middling Spot	12.91
11-00 a.m. Ranges:—	
January	12.41/12.41
March	12.40/12.39
Noon Call.—	
March	12.44

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 30.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	26,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec 30.

December	6.81
January	6.79
February	6.82
March	6.82
April	6.80
May	6.79
June	6.76
July	6.73
August	6.60
September	6.54
October	6.49
November	6.45
December	6.45
Middling Spot	7.04
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
January	6.76
March	6.78

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS.—	
January	9.85
March	10.06
May	10.19
July	10.20
September	10.20
F.G.F. Spot	10.14

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec 30.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.66
Fine (Good Staple)	5.81
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.96
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.70
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.85
Choice (No 1 staple)	6.00
BENGAL—	
Good	4.59
Fully Good	5.69
Fine	4.81

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Dec. 30.

Linseed La Plata Hull C. I. F. Dec. sellers	£12/5/6
Linseed Calcutta London C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£14/8/3
Linseed Bombay London C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£15/2/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£14/7/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£14/11/3

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 30.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	4.90 7/8
Paris	105.13
Berlin	12.20
Madrid	nominal 66.00
Amsterdam	8.96 1/4
Brussels	29.12 1/2
Milan	93.31
Berne	21.36 3/4
Prague	140.00

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 30.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 11/16 per cent to 3/4 per cent.
Bank bills 6 months market rate 11/16 per cent to 3/4 per cent.
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec 30.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. Jan-Apr. sellers	28/1 1/2
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. May-Aug. paid sellers	28/6

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Dec 28

	Season to-date	This week	CORRESPONDING Season 1935-36	CORRESPONDING Week 1935
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	9,358	263	9,268	361
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,182	195	3,064	189
Export from U S Ports	2,917	130	3,446	213
Of which to Japan	793	23	906	90
Of which to China	14	1	24	—
Of which to G B	591	41	791	21
Of which to Germany	397	7	169	23
Stock at New York	—	—	—	5
Stock at U S Ports	—	2,879	—	2,820
Stock at U S Interior Towns	—	2,254	—	1,382
World's Visible Supply	—	5,534	—	8,371
Of which to American Cotton	—	6,662	—	6,989
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	6,148	321	5,385	273
Receipts at U S Ports	5,087	143	5,458	196

N. B.—All figures are in thousands.

The Actual Rulers Of The Japanese Empire

A Peep Into The Present And Forecast Of The Future

TOKYO, (By Air Mail.)

Who are the actual rulers of Japan? This is a question which, it is not easy to answer, declares the Tokyo correspondent of the "Az Est," Budapest. It is obvious that it is not the Emperor, in spite of extensive powers accorded to him by the constitution. Nor is it the people who elect their deputies freely and under a system of secret ballot. To speak the truth, the Japanese Cabinet is not responsible to the Parliament but to the Emperor and it is a well-known fact that for the last many years the parliamentary debates have had no influence on the governmental policy of the country. On the other hand, the Cabinet which holds and exercises a great many powers might be considered the strongest power in the country were it not for the fact that it is constituted by a president nominated by the Emperor on the advice of certain dignitaries and private counsellors who themselves are appointed on the advice of the president of the Cabinet. What is more important, however, is the fact that once nominated, the president of the Council can not form his cabinet without the approval of the chiefs of the Army and the Navy whose candidates are specially accepted for the portfolios of War and the Marine.

The real masters of Japan are thus the Army and the Marine. The Admiralty and the High Military staff can at any time withdraw their support from the government. Their representatives in the Cabinet are responsible only to the Emperor who has to accord them audience whenever they solicit it and with him as the intermediary they can declare war or peace on any nation without even caring for the opinion of other members of the Cabinet. As a last resort, in Japan, as possibly also elsewhere, the Army and the Navy hold the decisive argument.

THE AIM OF THE ARMY.

Under these conditions it may appear surprising to some people as to why the Military circles are showing so much impatience for "certain administrative reforms". This impatience has specially made itself manifest since the military revolt of last February. Under pressure of the Army, Mr. Hirota, the President of the Council had to constitute a commission in order to study the diverse projects of reform emanating from the Military circles. Nevertheless the first resolutions of the commission do not seem to have satisfied the military authorities. What they want in reality is the divorce of the Cabinet from the Parliament achieved by the formulation of new administrative committees invested with executive powers of extensive nature and controlled by the Army. The supreme object of the army, thus, is to establish a sort of administrative council under its auspices which shall perform the same functions as the actual Cabinet. This ambition of the army is however still far from being realised. Explanation of this policy is curious enough. Although the actual system confirms on the army all the power that it desires, it nevertheless is in a perpetual fear of the rise of the Parliament as a united body in order to crush the undue and undesirable interference of the army in political affairs. This is so because the actual position of the Army is not strictly based on the Constitution. The Constitution does not even provide for the existence of a Council of Ministers. Prince Ito, when preparing the constitution for his country in 1889 showed remarkable subtlety. The result is a veritable monument of ambiguity which can be interpreted at will as a democratic or as an autocratic constitution. It is evident however that Prince Ito hoped that Japan would be a democratic nation. The past history of the Empire of the Rising Sun has shown that from time to time the Parliament has justified its existence by imposing its authority upon the army. There was even a short period when the Parliament was responsible for the foreign policy of the country. The army however soon succeeded in establishing the supremacy which it has to-day. But, it dare not touch the constitution knowing fully well that all its popularity is derived from the sanctity with which it is held by the populace. Whenever it had occasion it posed as the defender of the constitution even though in reality it was attempting to usurp the constitutional authority. The continual polemics such as the theory of professor Minobe have a meaning which escapes their apparent signification, because they reflect this paradox force is reduced to defend its position by theoretical arguments. This is why it is attempting to interpret the Constitution in a manner as would enable it derive therefrom its own principle of authority. All these attempts have something of tragic in them because the ultimate revolution when it comes in Japan will emanate neither from the parliament nor from the desire of the people to organise a democratic government. It will emanate from the communist movement of peasants and workers, or what is more probable still, from the national socialist movement within the army itself.

A Human Episode Of Spanish War

MADRID, (By Air Mail.)

Of all the human episodes that have come to pass during the last six months of the Civil War in Spain, none is more remarkable and noteworthy than that concerning Antonio Nunez Morgado, Ambassador of Chili and Doyen of the diplomatic corps at Madrid. His tireless work for the cause of the besieged and his refusal to leave the Spanish capital where his work he says is most needed to-day than at any time in the Spanish history have evoked admiration of semi-starved and poverty-stricken populace of Madrid fighting for the cause of an ideal. "Mundo Crafico" the well-known journal of Madrid has given full publicity this week, to the philanthropic work of the Chilian Ambassador and sung high praise of this personality. When these mournful days will have passed, it declares, and when calm and serenity should have returned to the unhappy capital and when all things would be considered again in their proper light, people will recognise and appreciate the indefatigable activity employed by the diplomatic corps of Madrid for assuaging the untold miseries of the Civil War. The leader and the active live-force of this activity is Antonio Nunez Morgado. Don Antonio knows well the country of his choice. An untiring traveller, he knows all the roads and by-paths of Spain and all the corners of Castille, Andalusia and the Eastern Spain. The tragedy of the Spanish people has completely broken his heart. In a special interview given to the press he declared "The moment Civil war broke out in Spain I resolved to do my best to attenuate human misery and pain. We have done this to the best of our ability and have accomplished our task with utmost neutrality. We have restricted ourselves strictly to the humanitarian domain. If the war continues the ultimate fate of Madrid will be exactly like that of Toledo where thousands of dying men and women were refused crossing across the border. I hope that day will not at all come but if it arrives then I shall stay at my post and will for no reason whatsoever desert the dying men who will need my aid."—I. I. Service.

Strength Of German Army

BERLIN, (By Air Mail.)

With the addition of this year's recruits strength of German army is placed at 800,000 men, or roughly what it was in 1914. The army is said to be capable of adequately defending Germany's frontiers in any emergency, candit can be easily increased when a sufficient number of efficient officers has been trained. But its chiefs admit that they could not yet safely face a big war because they still lack adequate reserves. It is estimated that a number of 20-year-old youths liable for service on November 1 was about 350,000; next year the number will be about 3,10,000. It is thought that about 50 per cent. of them will be pronounced fit. When conscription was reintroduced the army was to be organised in 36 divisions divided into 12 corps; But three armoured divisions have been added, and as the ratio of armoured to infantry divisions is to be one to three, the total may grow to 48 divisions.

In 1913 the standing armies of Europe had a total strength of about 4,400 000 and the armaments budgets amounted to £500,000,000. To-day the corresponding figures are 5 300 000 and £1,000,000,000.—I.I. Service.

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Sarat-Anderson Interview

Circumstances Under Which It Was Held Explained

The Sarat Chandra Bose in a reply to the charges made against him by the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" and other Bengali journals denies that he sought an interview with Sir John Anderson, but that on the other hand an invitation came from official quarters and that he accepted it for the same public reasons that Gandhiji and other Congressmen accepted similar interviews.

He further admits that he accepted the invitation of the Political Secretary to Bengal Government in a private capacity but did discuss the question of detenus.

He visited Sir N. N. Sircar because they were relatives. Certain members of Viceroy's Council did call at Sir N. N. Sircar's place during his stay there, but he never sought any interview with them though political questions were undoubtedly discussed on those occasions.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

Sj. Sarat Chandra Bose, Acting President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

On my return to Calcutta this morning after an election tour in the Midnapore district in support of the Congress candidates there my attention was drawn to the issues of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" dated the 25th, 26th and 27th December.

It is not possible for me (even if I were to try to do so) to emulate the language or the tone of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika". But as I am a Congressman and as I happen to be at the moment, the Acting President of the B. P. C. C. I shall place before the public the facts bearing on the charges brought against me by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" so that the public may be in a position to form their independent judgment.

"Literally Staggered"

1. I made no charges against the nationalist papers of Bengal in general. When a friend of mine whose source of information I had reason to believe was unimpeachable, brought me about three months ago certain extracts from the Press Officer's reports for 1932-35. I felt literally staggered.

I could not at first believe that any nationalist paper in Bengal could be won over or coerced by "personal influence or a judicious control of official advertisements or the threat of the Press Act in the background" or that it could "allow itself to be used by the Government on that scale and in that manner." But when my friend satisfied me a few days ago that what he had shown me was a correct copy of certain passages in the Press Officer's report, I decided that I should not hesitate to place such a serious matter before the public. In my speech at Hrishikesh Park, I quoted the said extracts and I invited the Government to state whether my information was correct or not.

I then requested the Nationalist papers of Bengal, viz. 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' 'Advance,' 'Ananda Bazar Patrika' and 'Basumati' to state what they had to say on the subject. The last three papers I am happy to find, took my questions in the spirit in which they were put and came out with straightforward replies.

I am sorry to find that the Amrita Bazar Patrika' has literally run amuck. It has suggested that the extracts I quoted were an "invention" on my part and "fictitious." I ask the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' in all seriousness "Does it not know about the Press Officer's report and the contents of the same?" Surely, the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' knows. Surely, it knows quite well whether what I stated was an invention or a hard indisputable fact.

Guest Of Advocate-General

I shall now answer some of the other charges brought against me by the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika':—

1. It is true I was one of the guests invited to dinner by the Advocate-General of Bengal who as the public are aware is the head of the Calcutta Bar. The Advocate-General had invited some of his brother Barristers' some Judges of the Calcutta High Court, and the Governor of Bengal. It was not a State or official function at all. It was a dinner given by the head of the Bar and the relations between a practising member of the Bar and the head of the Bar (apart from ordinary courtesy) demanded that I should not refuse the invitation.

2. I never sought any interview with Sir John Anderson. The invitation that I should see Sir John Anderson and discuss with him certain important political questions vitally affecting Bengal came from a high Bengal official; and I thought that public interest demanded that I should accept the invitation and place before Sir John Anderson the viewpoint of the public on those questions. The public are aware that leading Congressmen from Mahatma Gandhi downwards have not declined invitations to meet high officials when public interest demanded that such interviews should take place.

3. The late Political Secretary of the Government of Bengal invited me to his house in his private capacity (he was a colleague-mate of mine) and I accepted the invitation only in order to avail myself of the opportunity to discuss with him the detenu question and to press my views regarding the release of detenus and political prisoners.

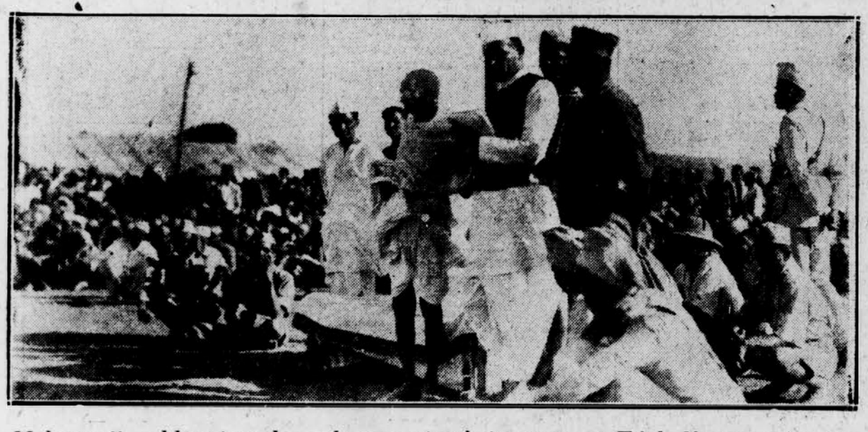
Conversations At Delhi

4. I visited Delhi in October last and stayed with Sir Nripendra Sircar (who happens to be a relation of mine) in response to his invitation. The public are well aware that Sir Nripendra Sircar was the leader of the Calcutta Bar and I was a 'pupil' of his in the legal profession. During my stay at Sir Nripendra Sircar's house in Delhi certain members of the Viceroy's Council called there and as I was staying there as a guest I happened to meet them. I never sought any interview with any one. Whatever conversation I had was with reference to important political questions and I thought it right when the opportunity came to press my view-point and that of the public on those questions. I felt and I still feel that if I could render some service to the people of Bengal I should do so without any hesitation.

5. I never approached Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy to seek either his help or his favour in the Corporation elections or in any other matter.

I have now placed before the public all the relevant facts and it is for them to judge whether my private or public conduct has lowered the Congress in any way. It is for them to judge whether I was right in pressing the viewpoint of the public on important political question with all the strength and earnestness I was capable of when the opportunity came unsolicited for rendering some service to the public in general and political prisoners and detenus in particular.

One word more and I finish. It is to my mind extremely significant that the Government of Bengal or its Press officer has not yet challenged the accuracy of my statements. The allegations against "one or two of the most important nationalist papers" were made by the Press Officer and not by me. I merely quoted what the Press Officer had said and I requested the nationalist papers to clear up the position. They and I stand before the bar of public opinion. Let the public give their verdict.—(United Press).



Mahatmaji, addressing the volunteers in their camp at Tilak Nagar, prior to his departure from Faizpur on Tuesday.

HARIJAN ASSAULTED

Sequel To "Pollution" Of A Nayar

CALICUT: December 30.

When the slogan of abolition of Untouchability is gaining strength in several Provinces of the country, Malabar, the citadel of orthodoxy, in South India, appears to be still breeding the evil.

Following the recent outrage on a Harijan boy and his mother by a caste Hindu landlord, near Calicut, published in the Press, comes a report from Andoor, in Chirakkal Taluka, of an almost similar incident.

It appears that Panyan Choyi, a Harijan, was going along the street, when a Nayar 'gentleman,' who was coming from the opposite direction, got annoyed, because the Harijan did not remove himself to a considerable distance on Nayar's approach, thus 'polluting' him.

Choyi was, thereafter, the victim of assaults at the hands of the Nayar and his colleagues.

Choyi has filed a complaint before the Sub-Magistrate, Talipparamba, asking also for protection for his own person and that of the other members of his family, as he has been threatened with dire consequences for daring to go to the Court.—United Press.

CHRISTIAN CONVERTS RETURN TO HINDUISM

PUTTUR, Dec. 30.

Forty-two Adi Dravidas of Kokkada in South Kanara, who were converted to Christianity about five years back, were reconverted to Hinduism under the presidency of Mr. K. Narasimha Naik on the 24th inst., says a report received here.—United Press.

JAWAHAR AT HARDA.

ALLAHABAD: Dec. 31.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, who left Faizpur for Allahabad, broke journey at Harda station and is expected to arrive Allahabad on January 2 only.—United Press.

"WENT BEYOND CRITICISM"

Socialist Worker Jailed For 18 Months

LUDHIANA, Dec. 30.

Mr. Hari Singh, a Socialist worker, who was standing his trial under section 124 I. P. C. (sedition) in the court of Dewan Durga Prasad, Additional District Magistrate, Ludhiana was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment yesterday. The case was a sequel to a speech Hari Singh delivered at a Socialist Conference in Chhapar on September 29 last.

In the course of an elaborate judgment, the Magistrate made the following remarks:

"The accused went beyond fair criticism of the Government established by law in India and beyond a reasoned advocacy of a different form of Government. He has accused the Government of exploiting its subjects and for its own advantage setting the one against the other. He has not pleaded for constitutional reform but advised his hearers to behave as the republican Russian Army did in 1917 and that they should go into action and meet the enemy face to face. The speech was definitely seditious."

Gurbakhsh Singh, accused of reciting a seditious poem on that occasion was also convicted and bound down for one year under section 562 Criminal Procedure Code.—United Press.

Pt. M. M. Malaviya For Benares

BOMBAY, Dec. 31.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who arrived here yesterday from Faizpur after attending the Congress is leaving for Benares on the 2nd or 3rd January so as to be at Benares on 4th January to participate in Panditji's birthday celebrations on the 5th January when he would have completed seventy-five years.

The celebrations will take the form of a big vagnia.—A.P.

KRIPALANI IN ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD: Dec. 31.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, arrived in Allahabad this morning from Faizpur, and the All-India Congress Committee Office has resumed work at the headquarters from today.—United Press.

Attack Against Congress

It Has No Right To Run Elections On Behalf Of Hindus, Says Bhai Parmanand

SUKKUR, Dec. 31.

In the course of his presidential address at the Sind Provincial Hindu Conference, held this afternoon at Sukkur, Bhai Parmanand said:—

Tribute To Gandhiji

The Congress is evidently a movement for the attainment of freedom or self-government for the country, and taking it as such the Congress should be above all parties.

There is no doubt that with Mahatma Gandhi's coming into the field of action (whether his methods were right or wrong is a different question), the Congress was raised to the level of a real national movement. He revolutionized the whole system of political agitation in this country.

A new constitution aiming at the establishment of a sort of responsible government for the country is now being introduced. The leaders of the Congress have now decided to go back to the old position and take part in the working of this constitution. It may be with the object of wrecking it that they want to enter the Assemblies.

From this change of policy it is quite clear that the Congress is now completely departing from its principles of non-co-operation and civil disobedience. Thus, with its determination of entering the Legislatures and of setting itself up against the other parties seeking entry therein the Congress ceases to be a national movement and reduces itself to the position of a political party with a particular creed, based upon some peculiar political theories.

Same Goal: Independence

Besides the Congress, the Liberal League and the Hindu Sabha are the other two parties. All these three are agreed on one thing as their final goal. It is the attainment of complete responsible government for India which, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, is the government of the people, by the people and for the people. But as soon as we come to the discussion of the means of acquiring this, we at once enter upon a field of controversy.

The Congress party, even after its repeated failures, still believes in adopting revolutionary methods; the Liberals believe in the evolutionary process which is more clearly expressed in the term, Responsive Co-operation.

According to the Hindu Sabha group, the strengthening and organising of the Hindus is the first necessity for marching towards the common goal. Unity is strength. Hindu unification is the preliminary step towards Hindu-Muslim unity. Thus according to this theory, 'Shakti' is real Swaraj.

Swaraj Party Days Recalled

The Congress theory is that they are sending Congressmen into the Legislatures for wrecking the constitution and for setting up a Constituent Assembly for preparing a new constitution for India. The past experience of the Congress as well as all reason goes against this theory.

The Swaraj Party was formed with a similar object. The late Desh Bandhu Das asserted that, there would be Swaraj as soon as dyarchy was ended. By some means he succeeded in obstructing dyarchy, but even then no Swaraj came.

Again, we cannot overlook the fact that there exists a provision in the constitution itself that, in case the Opposition party succeeded in preventing the machinery of the constitution to work, the Governor will be quite competent to keep it going.

The late Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swaraj Party, made this experiment in the course of the two Assemblies, and at the Lahore Session of the Congress in 1929 he confessed that their experiment had failed and they had not been able to take their country even one inch towards Swaraj. They simply blundered in wasting their energy for six years.

How could the son do the miracle which the father completely failed to perform?

His Chief Objection.

However, my chief objection to this theory stands on another ground. Even admitting that in some Provinces in which the Hindus are in a majority and in which the Congress could get a majority in the Legislatures, the Congress Party might do something to tackle with the Constitution, I fail to understand how the Congress Party could even think of making any such attempt in Provinces, where the Hindus are in a minority and in which the number of Congress members can in no case exceed one-fifth of the total number of members.

And, if it be acknowledged that they would be simply helpless in such a Legislature, why should the Congress Parliamentary Board create a serious split among the Hindus in these Provinces and make them incur an expenditure of thousands and lakhs only to gratify the whims of the Congress Party?

What Has Congress Done?

Now another experiment is before us. The Congress Party by means of its bluffing, succeeded in capturing almost all the Hindu seats in the Central Assembly, but what has it done? Have they succeeded in fulfilling any of the promises made to the people? I say none. Their work in the Assembly is very much the same as that of the other parties in the last Assembly.

Now, I come to the other side of the question. If the Congress has no right to run elections on behalf of the Hindus, who has got that right?

"Truly National" Stand.

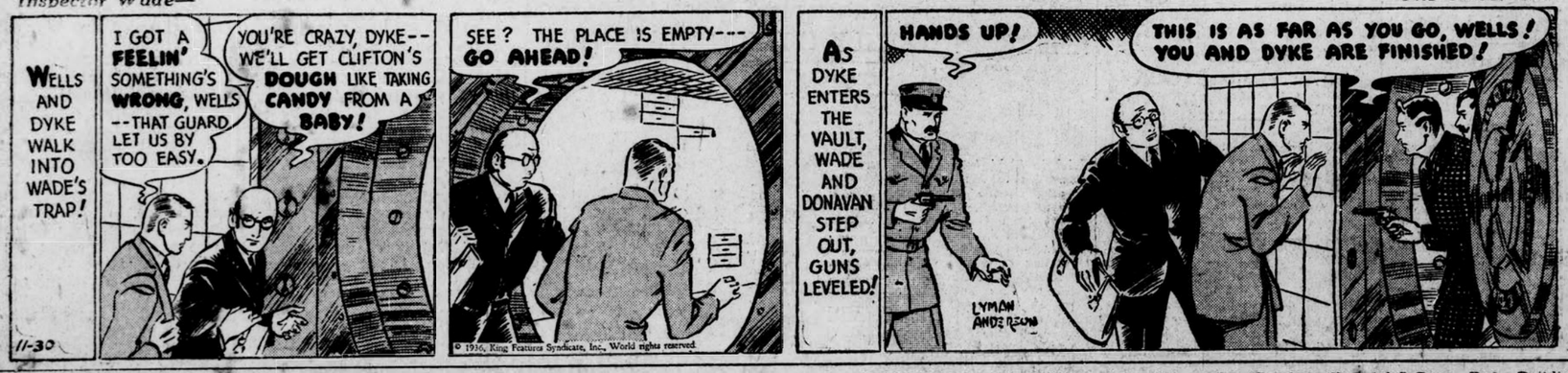
The answer is simple. It is the Hindu Maha Sabha. The real objection to this view is that Hindu Maha Sabha is a communal body. It has, therefore, no right to enter into the political field. My answer is that Hindu Maha Sabha takes its stand on a truly national basis. It appears to be a communal body simply because it fights and opposes communalism which the Congress cannot.

Now the question is: Why have the Musalmans been insisting and why do they still insist on having separate electorates? The clear reason for this is that the Muslims want to push and promote their communal interests even at the cost of those of other communities. This is clearly indicated in their approval of the Communal Decision and Government of India's order for distributing public services on communal lines.

This policy on the part of the Muslims can work to the great injury of the Hindu interest. Therefore, as long as this communal constitution continues, the Hindus have got a duty to perform and it is to safeguard the Hindu interests.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Clever One*


WELLS AND DYKE WALK INTO WADE'S TRAP!
I GOT A FEELIN' SOMETHING'S WRONG, WELLS --THAT GUARD LET US BY TOO EASY.
YOU'RE CRAZY, DYKE-- WE'LL GET CLIFTON'S DOUGH LIKE TAKING CANDY FROM A BABY!
SEE? THE PLACE IS EMPTY--- GO AHEAD!
AS DYKE ENTERS THE VAULT, WADE AND DONAVAN STEP OUT, GUNS LEVELED!
HANDS UP!
THIS IS AS FAR AS YOU GO, WELLS! YOU AND DYKE ARE FINISHED!
11-30
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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